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Letter dated 24 July 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, and in accordance with paragraph 13 (m) of Security Council resolution 2060 (2012), I have the honour to transmit herewith the report on Eritrea of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

The attached report was presented to the Committee on 19 June 2013 and was subsequently considered by the Committee in informal consultations on 12 July 2013. The Committee intends to continue its consideration of the findings and recommendations contained in the report.

The Committee would appreciate it if the present letter, together with its enclosure, could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) **Kim** Sook
Chair
Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992)
and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

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Letter dated 19 June 2013 from the members of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

In accordance with paragraph 13 (m) of Security Council resolution 2060 (2012), we have the honour to transmit herewith the report on Eritrea of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea,.

(*Signed*) Jarat **Chopra**
Coordinator
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea

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Finance expert

(*Signed*) Emmanuel **Deisser**
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Armed groups expert

(*Signed*) Kristèle **Younès**
Humanitarian expert

Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea pursuant to Security Council resolution 2060 (2012): Eritrea

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* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

Abbreviations

ARS-Asmara	Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia — Asmara
ASWJ	Ahlu Sunna wal Jama'a
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EMDJ	Eritrean Movement for Democracy and Justice
ENAMCO	Eritrean National Mining Corporation
EPLF	Eritrean People's Liberation Front
GEMAP	Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme
ISIAMED	Istituto Italiano per l'Asia e il Mediterraneo
JVA	Juba Valley Alliance
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
ONLF	Ogaden National Liberation Front
PFDJ	People's Front for Democracy and Justice

Summary

The shift from the Transitional to the Federal Government of Somalia and the emergence of a new political leadership in Mogadishu in September 2012 provided an opportunity for the Government of Eritrea to realign its interests in Somalia. Asmara has courted the administration of President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud by cultivating close political links to individuals in Somalia's presidency while retaining other agents of influence in high political circles. However, Eritrea's strengthening of relations with Mogadishu seems to be driven by tactical decisions in Asmara that continue to contribute to regional destabilization. In particular, the Government of Eritrea maintains close links to a network of warlords and other spoilers in Somalia, which includes at least two leaders of Al-Shabaab.

This spoiler network has been co-opted by some officials in the Federal Government of Somalia as part of efforts to project Mogadishu's military and political power into the southern region of Jubaland, especially the port city of Kismaayo, which remains under the control of the Kenyan-backed Ras Kamboni militia. While Eritrean support for individuals within the spoiler network may appear to be in support of the Federal Government of Somalia, it also serves to amplify narrow, clan-based or warlord interests and alliances, which ultimately undermine the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to establish its legitimate authority and exacerbates tensions with Somalia's neighbours, notably Kenya and Ethiopia. Asmara's backing of this particular spoiler network constitutes a violation of Security Council resolution 1844 (2008), given the specific acts committed by members of this spoiler group that threaten peace and security.

Asmara's involvement in Somalia has also taken place during a time of emerging fissures within the security establishment in Eritrea, as borne out by the failed military mutiny of 21 January 2013 and high profile defections from the civilian and military wings of Government. The fault lines appear to be particularly acute between a clique of senior commanders in Eritrea's armed forces and those who manage the clandestine intelligence, paramilitary and financial apparatus controlled by President Isaias Afwerki. The Monitoring Group has identified components of Eritrea's intelligence infrastructure operating in the Horn of Africa and Yemen, which are used to execute operations pertaining to Somalia and which represent a significant external power base for President Afwerki to exploit.

In such a context, violations of the arms embargo on Eritrea have ramifications not only for peace and security in the region but also within Eritrea itself. The Monitoring Group has established that Asmara continues to import equipment and to receive external technical assistance for the maintenance of the country's key military logistics base. This base has received a large number of decommissioned military vehicles during the course of the Group's mandate. The Government of Eritrea has also imported civilian aircraft that have subsequently been used for military purposes.

Eritrea continues to operate an international system of illicit revenue collection in the diaspora, notably from the imposition of a two per cent tax on Eritrean citizens, as well as a separate tax for raising revenues on behalf of the Eritrean defence forces. Agents of the Government have also raised significant revenues from the trafficking and abduction of refugees fleeing Eritrea.

The Government has also generated hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue from its mineral reserves since 2011. The Monitoring Group has reiterated and articulated in more detail options for enhanced due diligence measures for application in Eritrea's mining sector, with a view to preventing mining revenues from being used to violate Security Council resolutions 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009) and 1907 (2009).

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea is contained in paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 2060 (2012) of 25 July 2012. Additional tasks were assigned to the Group under resolution 2093 (2013).

2. On 15 February 2013, pursuant to paragraph 13 (l) of resolution 2060 (2012), the Monitoring Group, through the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, provided the Security Council with a midterm briefing. The Group has also submitted monthly progress reports to the Committee throughout the period of its mandate.

3. In the course of their investigations, members of the Monitoring Group travelled to Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Yemen and Zambia. In Somalia, members of the Group were able to undertake multiple visits to Mogadishu, Kismaayo, Garowe, Bosaso and Puntland, although much of the south of the country remained inaccessible.

4. For the purposes of conducting its mandate, the Monitoring Group has repeatedly sought permission from the Eritrean authorities to be granted access to Eritrea. The Group addressed the first official correspondence of its current mandate, dated 25 September 2012, to the Government of Eritrea, requesting a visit to Asmara. On 2 October 2012, the Coordinator of the Group reiterated this request during a meeting in New York with Mr. Araya Desta, the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations. The Group subsequently repeated its request to visit Asmara in official correspondence dated 11 December 2012, 17 January and 28 March 2013. The Group agreed to a request by the Government of Eritrea to meet outside Eritrea on the condition that a visit to Asmara would take place. A first such meeting was convened on 31 January 2013 in Brussels, with the Political Adviser to the President of Eritrea, Mr. Yemane Ghebreab, and his delegation. During the meeting, the Group once again repeated its request to visit Asmara. Following that meeting, the Group agreed to a request for a second meeting outside Eritrea, again on condition that a visit to Eritrea take place, but it received no further communication. To date, the Group has been unable to conduct investigations in Asmara or to discuss its lines of investigation with the relevant authorities in Asmara. Efforts of the Group to secure a visit to Asmara also received the support of the Chair and the Committee. On 16 May 2013, the Chair met with Mr. Ghebreab to request a visit by the Coordinator to Asmara so that the Coordinator might present the findings and evidence of the Group contained in the present report, however, the visit had not materialized by the time of submission of this report.

5. The Monitoring Group was based in Nairobi and comprised the following experts: Jarat Chopra (Coordinator), Jeanine Lee Brudenell (finance expert), Emmanuel Deisser (arms expert), Aurélien Llorca (transport expert), Dinesh Mahtani (finance expert), Jörg Roofthooft (maritime expert), Babatunde Taiwo (armed groups expert) and Kristèle Younès (humanitarian expert).

B. Methodology

6. The evidentiary standards and verification processes outlined in the previous reports of the Monitoring Group apply to work conducted during the mandate under review. The Group reaffirmed its methodology pursuant to its previous reports (most recently, S/2012/544 and S/2012/545 of 13 July 2012). The methodology used for the current report is as follows:

(a) Collecting information on events and topics from multiple sources, where possible;

(b) Collecting information from sources with first-hand knowledge of events, where possible;

(c) Identifying consistency in patterns of information and comparing existing knowledge with new information and emerging trends;

(d) Continuously factoring in the expertise and judgement of the relevant expert of the Monitoring Group and the collective assessment of the Group with respect to the credibility of information and the reliability of sources;

(e) Obtaining physical, photographic, audio, video and/or documentary evidence in support of the information collected.

7. The Monitoring Group made a deliberate and systematic effort to gain access to those involved in violations by contacting individuals who have direct knowledge or who know people who have direct knowledge about details of violations.

8. In conformity with past guidance provided by the Committee, the Monitoring Group endeavoured to include as much of the testimony and evidence as possible in its final report. However, General Assembly resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation, in particular resolutions 52/214, 53/208 and 59/265, necessitated the use of annexes, which meant much of the substance of its investigation has not been translated.

II. Internal and regional context

A. Internal political dynamics in Eritrea

9. The Monitoring Group has observed emerging fissures within the political and military leadership in Eritrea within the context of growing discontent in government circles over Eritrea's international isolation, the arbitrary detention of thousands of prisoners[1] and the non-transparent management of hundreds of millions of dollars of revenues obtained from mining production.

10. During the course of its current mandate, the Monitoring Group has documented a number of high-level defections of military and Government officials. These are taking place amid continuing waves of emigration of Eritrea's youth as well as defections from the ranks of national service conscripts, a vast number of whom are required to serve indefinitely. The Group has obtained details from nine Eritrean sources who receive first-hand information from within Eritrea of

[1] See, for instance, report of Amnesty International, "20 years of independence, but still no freedom", 9 May 2013.

increasing frictions between President Isaias Afwerki and his core informal network of military and intelligence loyalists, on the one hand, and a number of civilian and military officials on the other, particularly military regional commanders and ministers who occupy more formal positions in the Government. This network loyal to the President appears to be drawn from the shadow structures of the regime, which are also designated to conduct covert regional intelligence operations, maintain an illicit international revenue collection and procurement apparatus and service a private armed force loyal to the President's inner circle.

11. In such a context, the monitoring of the arms embargo on Eritrea not only has ramifications for regional stability but also serious implications for an apparent internal conflict that seems to be brewing between militarized factions of the regime. The failed military uprising of 21 January 2013 is the most serious indication yet of permanent cracks emerging within the regime.

Defections and breakdown of internal cohesion

12. The Monitoring Group has obtained information regarding a number of high-level defectors that have fled Eritrea during the course of its mandate, including three senior air force pilots,[2] a top geologist for the Eritrean National Mining Corporation, and the Minister of Information, Ali Abdu, who was widely regarded as one of the government officials most loyal to President Afwerki. Numerous other mid-level and lower ranking officials have also continued to defect during the course of the Group's mandate. The Group was able to establish that the main motivation for defection among Eritrean security personnel is to escape from mistreatment and arbitrary arrests without charge.[3]

13. In addition, senior officials in Government have started to openly manifest their dissent with military and economic policy decision-making. In 2012, Berhane Abrehe, Eritrea's Finance Minister of 11 years, was removed from his post after openly challenging the opaque bookkeeping with regard to the mining revenues collected by the Government.[4] In April 2012,[5] following the departure of President Afwerki to seek medical treatment abroad, Minister of Defence Sebhat Ephrem and other senior officers, including the commander of the southern military zone, General Omer Hassan Tewil, Eritrean Air Force Commander Teklai Habteselassie and internal intelligence chief Semoun Debredingel, constituted a senior military committee to manage security in the absence of the President, a significant move in light of the fact that the decision that was taken by the quartet defied Afwerki's designation of General Teklai Kifle "Manjus" as his commander-in-chief during his absence. Again, in May 2012, Minister of Defence Ephrem and General Tewil

[2] The Eritrean Air Force pilot, Rahwa Gebre Kristos, flew to Jizan, Saudi Arabia, on mission to retrieve the Presidential plane that had been in Saudi custody since 2 October 2012 when two senior Eritrean Air Force pilots had landed in Jizan and defected. As soon as Kristos landed in Jizan, she also requested political asylum. In May 2013, Saudi authorities informed the Monitoring Group that it had released the plane to return to Eritrea but confirmed that all three pilots remain in Saudi Arabia.

[3] Meetings and interviews with Eritrean military and police defectors throughout 2012-2013.

[4] Information received from Eritrean businessman with active Government contacts, 12 February 2013.

[5] President Afwerki disappeared from Eritrea without notice between 22 and 28 April 2012 for medical treatment abroad. On 27 April 2012, it was announced that he would give an interview to Eri-TV the following day.

visited imprisoned military personnel in Asmara in open defiance of orders from President Afwerki.[6]

14. The evolving power struggle for control of the military steering committee has taken place amid growing tensions between the ultra loyalists to Afwerki, such as General Manjus, and regional military commanders, notably former regional military commander Filipos Woldeyohannes, who is known to have entertained contacts with individuals involved in staging the events of 21 January 2013 (see paras. 18-25 below) and whose relations with President Afwerki have soured since 2012.

The people's militia

15. During the course of 2012 and 2013, President Afwerki augmented support for what is colloquially referred to as "the people's militia", a largely civilian-based unit drawn from the peasant population in the countryside[7] and controlled and administered by General Manjus,[8] who has been previously identified by the Monitoring Group (S/2011/433 and S/2012/545) as the key figure in Eritrea's weapons and human smuggling operations running through eastern Sudan.

16. Throughout 2012, President Afwerki ordered village-based government administrators to draw assault rifles, principally AK-47s, from official military weapons stores and to initiate their widespread distribution to the civilian population. The build-up of this force has antagonized a number of senior military commanders, especially in the regional operational zones, who have seen control of their armament stockpiles diminish as a result of the arming of the people's militia.

17. In February 2013, a military discipline committee was established, composed of General Manjus as its head and Brigadier General Eyob Fessahay "Halibay" as the coordinator between the Office of the President and the people's militia. This Committee is reported to have ordered a campaign of arbitrary arrests, especially of those suspected to be in support of the failed uprising of 21 January 2013.[9]

Uprising of 21 January 2013

18. At around 10 a.m. on 21 January 2013, a group of about 172 soldiers took control of the Eritrean Ministry of Information in Asmara under the leadership of Colonel Saleh Osman "Wode Ali", a commander of one of the support units of the Eritrean Defence Forces.[10] The Ministry also houses Eri-TV, the State television station, located at the top of an Asmara landmark known as "Enda Zena" or "Forte Baldissera", an old Italian military position on a hill in the western part of Asmara called "Forto".

19. While two tanks were positioned near the entrance to the Ministry of Information, the rebel soldiers took control of the building and assembled the Ministry employees in one room. The rebel soldiers interrupted the routine programming by the Eri-TV staff and forced Asmalesh Abreha, a senior official in

[6] Information received from Eritrean military source, 7 April 2013.

[7] Phone communication with granddaughter of Eritrean national forced to take care of a Kalashnikov and attend training, 1 February 2013.

[8] Information received from Eritrean military source, 13 February 2013.

[9] Information provided by Eritrean military sources, 17 February 2013 and 19 February 2013.

[10] Skype communications with Eritrean confidential sources, January, February and March 2013.

the Ministry and Director of Eri-TV, to read their prepared communiqué on air. The communiqué demanded the implementation of the 1997 Constitution and called for the release of all political prisoners as well as those imprisoned for trying to leave Eritrea. After the second sentence of the communiqué, the live transmission was abruptly cut short as Government military units began to surround the Ministry and other troops deployed around the Presidential palace and at the airport.

20. A series of military manoeuvres then took place in Asmara, while the streets cleared of civilians, although no clashes or gunshots were reported for the rest of the day. By 10 p.m. the rebel soldiers freed the Ministry and television staff and left "Forto" to return to their barracks in southern Eritrea, unchallenged by loyal troops. The employees returned to their homes unharmed. By the next morning, 22 January 2013, conditions in Asmara had returned to normal and the city's residents resumed their commercial and other activities. However, numerous protests took place against Eritrean embassies throughout the diaspora in the days that followed.[11]

21. The Monitoring Group has received information that a number of senior military and government officials had entertained contacts with the coordinators of the uprising, but had quickly disengaged after it became apparent that the mutiny had exhausted its momentum. Sources of the Monitoring Group confirm that the plan had been well orchestrated with the guidance of a number of senior military figures within the army, notably General Woldeyohannes. The same sources inside the regime, as well as former officers in the Eritrean military, also confirm that military intelligence officers who had infiltrated the uprising prevented a plan for a complete coup d'état from gaining further momentum.[12]

22. The Monitoring Group understands that one of the key intelligence officers involved in defusing the coup was Brigadier General Hadish Ephrem, a close confidant of Colonel Saleh Osman's during the Eritrean war of independence, who was therefore well placed to penetrate the ring of plotters.[13] Ephrem is a key member of President Afwerki's informal military intelligence network and had previously been arrested and deported from Kenya after fleeing from Somalia in 2007 following the defeat of the Islamic Courts Union.

23. During the weeks following the uprising, dozens of individuals were arrested, including Colonel Saleh Osman, a number of his supporters and other government officials from his region. Among those arrested were Abdallah Jaber, Head of Organizational Affairs at the People's Front for Democracy and Justice, and Mustafa Nur Hussein, administrator of the Southern Zone.[14] It was reported that Osman later committed suicide.

24. Following the dispersal of the uprising, Eritrean officials made discreet references to diplomatic interlocutors regarding the Muslim faith of the majority of

[11] On 24 January 2013, a protest took place at the Eritrean Embassy in London, and in the following days similar demonstrations occurred in Rome, Milan, Berlin, Washington, D.C. and Tel Aviv, all cities with significant Eritrean populations.

[12] Interview with Eritrean sources in communication with military officers in Asmara.

[13] Interview with former Eritrean official with access to Eritrean Government sources with the 21 January 2013 uprising.

[14] Skype communication with Eritrean source, 28 January 2013.

those who rebelled,[15] indicating a deliberate policy of representing the uprising as a religiously motivated affair, whereas the rebel demands were political in nature.

25. Overall, while deep fissures have emerged in the political and military constitution of Eritrea, it is apparent that the core of the regime has devised mechanisms to control and mitigate opposition from senior military commanders whose relations with President Afwerki have soured. Military officers most loyal to the President appear to be those who form part of the informal intelligence and security apparatus, experienced in covert regional operations and likely to be well funded due to their proximity to the Office of the President and their connections to illicit international financial operations.

B. Relations with the Federal Government of Somalia

26. The Monitoring Group has received numerous reports about the warming of diplomatic relations between Asmara and Mogadishu since the election of President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud of Somalia in September 2012. While Eritrea has yet to formally recognize the Federal Government of Somalia, it has cultivated close contacts with senior officials in the Government who act as agents of Asmara's influence, affording Eritrea a strategic entry point for linking its regional foreign policies with the Federal Government. Such influence is significant, given the growing tensions between the Federal Government and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) over the political and military control of the port of Kismaayo, and given the relationship between Eritrea and a spoiler network connected to Al-Shabaab, which is actively engaged in building up military capacity in and around the city.

27. Diplomats representing the Federal Government of Somalia told the Monitoring Group that Eritrea's relationship with the Federal Government has been partly facilitated by the Government of Qatar, which has cultivated strong ties with Eritrea over the last several years.[16] In fact, President Hassan Sheikh's political machinery has benefited from several million dollars worth of campaign funds from Qatar (see annex 5.1 of the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia). In turn, Doha has facilitated negotiations between the Federal Government of Somalia and Hassan Dahir Aweys, the former chairman of Asmara and Hizbul Islam, which is still part of Al-Shabaab's military machinery. The Government of Qatar hosted President Hassan Sheikh in Doha from 3 to 5 March 2013, during which time representatives of the Federal Government met Al-Shabaab delegates for talks brokered by Sheikh Omar Iman Abubakar, the first Chair of the now defunct Hizbul Islam. The attendees included representatives of Al-Shabaab commander Mukhtar Robow.[17] The Group has been reliably informed that Sheikh Omar Iman Abubakar

[15] Meeting with diplomatic source, 23 January 2013.

[16] Information provided by two separate diplomats of the Federal Government of Somalia on 23 October 2012 and 15 January 2013.

[17] Information on negotiations with Hassan Dahir Aweys provided by a source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Somalia, 27 February 2013. Information on negotiations with Al-Shabaab provided by a former member of Hizbul Islam on 1 April 2013, a Somali intelligence source on 26 March 2013 and former Somali warlord on 4 April 2013. Diplomatic sources have also corroborated that these meetings took place.

retains close links to Eritrea and travels frequently to Yemen where some of his political negotiations take place.[18]

28. A key political channel between the Federal Government of Somalia and the State of Eritrea is Ahmed Abdi Hashi, "Hashara", formerly the Ambassador of Somalia to the United Nations (2002 and 2004) and once a leader of the now defunct Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia-Asmara (ARS-Asmara). Hashara has been an adviser on Somali affairs to President Afwerki of Eritrea during his part-time residence in Asmara,[19] and has been hosted and paid by Asmara at least as recently as 2012.[20] He has also been advising President Hassan Sheikh on foreign affairs issues since his appointment as an adviser to the Presidency in 2012. During President Hassan Sheikh's visit to Brussels on 30 and 31 January 2013, Hashara was the key broker of a meeting between the President and a delegation from Eritrea.[21]

29. In private meetings with diplomats in 2012, Hashara proposed a new peace accord between the Federal Government of Somalia and former members of ARS-Asmara, who he proposed for integration into government institutions.[22] During one of these conversations, Hashara confirmed that the former ARS-Asmara and Hizbul Islam representative in Asmara, General Jama Mohamed Ghalib, is part of his political alliance. A number of Somali Government officials who enjoy close contacts with the Somali Presidency have confirmed that General Ghalib is an acting agent of Eritrea and has regular and ongoing contacts with Asmara.[23]

30. Individuals close to General Ghalib have informed the Monitoring Group that he has participated in meetings with a number of current Somali agents of Asmara's influence, who now form part of a spoiler network with connections to Al-Shabaab.[24] This spoiler network has been used as a proxy by the Federal Government of Somalia to build up the Government's military clout in Kismaayo, in a bid to counteract the de facto control of the city by Ras Kamboni militia, which has occupied Kismaayo under the tutelage of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) since they jointly "liberated" the city from Al-Shabaab forces in September 2012.

31. While the Monitoring Group considers Ras Kamboni an obstacle to peace and security, not least due to the militia's involvement in the export of Al-Shabaab-produced charcoal from the port of Kismaayo (see annex 9 of the report of the

[18] Diplomat of the Federal Government of Somalia, 23 October 2012, and former Somali Government minister, 4 April 2012. Information also provided by a former member of the Alliance for the Re-Liberation of Somalia-Asmara (ARS-Asmara) who retains active contacts with Omar Iman.

[19] Interview with associate of Hashara, 4 April 2013, and with former ARS-Asmara members and an official of the Federal Government, 16 September 2012 and 24 October 2012.

[20] A source that is on the payroll of the Eritrean Government informed the Monitoring Group on 11 September 2012 that Hashara had travelled to Asmara before moving to Mogadishu in August 2012 and has received financial support from the Government of Eritrea in 2012. A former Somali minister with access to the Somali Presidency informed the Monitoring Group on 4 April 2013 that Hashara also acts as an adviser to President Afwerki of Eritrea.

[21] Interview with former Somali minister with access to the Somali Presidency, 4 April 2013.

[22] Interview with diplomatic source, 17 September 2012.

[23] Interview with an official of the Federal Government of Somalia with regular contacts with the Presidency, 15 March 2012. Interview with senior Somali security official, 21 January 2013. Interview with former Somali interior minister with current contacts within the Presidency, 4 April 2013.

[24] Interview with an official of the Federal Government of Somalia, 15 March 2013, and with a former Somali minister, 4 April 2013.

Monitoring Group on Somalia), the Group also remains deeply concerned over the unchecked nature of Mogadishu's proxies, some of whom are ambitious warlords with connections to Al-Shabaab but who are mainly pursuing personal agendas for political and military control of Kismaayo, ultimately at the cost of the Federal Government of Somalia.

32. The Monitoring Group has obtained evidence of direct Eritrean facilitation of these proxies. While such a policy may give the appearance of Eritrea supporting the Federal Government of Somalia, in reality Asmara appears to be engaging with spoilers to reconstitute a clan-based alliance in Somalia that is hostile to Ethiopia and Kenya, thereby disrupting relations between the Federal Government and IGAD and undermining the efforts of the Federal Government to extend and exercise its legitimate authority.

33. Historically, many of Somalia's neighbours have attempted to maintain loyal power bases within Somalia. Such support of different political factions in Somalia does not in itself constitute a violation of Security Council resolutions. However, Asmara's backing of this particular proxy network, which engages in acts that threaten peace and security and which maintains close relations with Al-Shabaab, does constitute a violation of Security Council resolutions. The Monitoring Group has documented proof of direct connections between Asmara and an Al-Shabaab leader who is an important figure in this proxy spoiler network.

III. Support for spoiler networks in Somalia

A. Clan-based tensions in Somalia

34. In its report on Somalia, the Monitoring Group has documented the warming of relations between the Federal Government of Somalia and former members of the ARS-Asmara rebel group, which became a constituent part of the now defunct Hizbul Islam.

35. This political rapprochement has also coincided with the growing influence in Mogadishu of a number of disaffected warlords and political figures belonging to the Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr clan, which was the backbone of the former Islamic Courts Union that ruled much of southern Somalia until it was routed by Ethiopian forces in 2006.

36. The Monitoring Group has also documented the warming of relations between the Federal Government of Somalia and Darod/Marehan proxies. Since September 2012, the Federal Government has encountered considerable resistance by the Darod/Ogaden Ras Kamboni forces of Sheikh Ahmed Madobe who forced Al-Shabaab out of Kismaayo and established his own military presence there with Kenyan military support. In response, and in the context of escalating military skirmishes between Ras Kamboni and Darod/Marehan fighters in Kismaayo, the Federal Government has financed the deployment of Darod/Marehan armed forces in Kismaayo transiting through Al-Shabaab territory.

37. Some warlords and politicians within the Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr clan are pushing for a reconstitution of their military hegemony, which existed before the Ethiopian intervention in 2006, while other members of the clan are forging alliances with Darod/Marehan spoilers who are building up military opposition

towards Ras Kamboni in Kismaayo. The warlords involved in this build-up include former leaders of the old Juba Valley Alliance (JVA), the Darod/Marehan and Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr-dominated armed alliance that controlled Kismaayo between 1999 and 2006.

38. The Monitoring Group has obtained evidence of Eritrea's support for individuals within this network, in particular to agents and collaborators of Al-Shabaab. As such, Eritrea's cultivation of these individuals as agents of influence, while purporting to be an act of support to the Federal Government of Somalia, in fact constitutes a threat to peace and security in Somalia. It is also an impediment to the normalization of relations between the Federal Government and its IGAD partners.

B. Eritrean support to spoilers in southern Somalia

39. The Monitoring Group has received concrete evidence of continuing Eritrean support to Mohamed Wali Sheikh Ahmed Nuur, an Al-Shabaab-allied Darod/Marehan clan leader who has been named as an agent of Eritrea in two of its previous reports.[25]

40. Ahmed Nuur continues to be involved in mobilizing Al-Shabaab in the Gedo region of southern Somalia. He was engaged in mobilizing Darod/Marehan Al-Shabaab fighters to cooperate and allow passage through Al-Shabaab territory for 200 Darod/Marehan fighters deployed by the Federal Government of Somalia from El Waak to within 50 km west of Kismaayo on 6 March 2013, as part of its military build-up to confront Ras Kamboni. This deployment was also coordinated by Barra Aden Shire Hiiraale, the former Darod/Marehan warlord and JVA militia leader now allied to the Federal Government.[26] A key broker between the Government-aligned Darod/Marehan forces and Darod/Marehan fighters within Al-Shabaab has been Abdurahman Filow[27] (Darod/Marehan), a former subaltern of Hiiraale in JVA who eventually became a senior Al-Shabaab commander in Kismaayo before his expulsion by KDF and Ras Kamboni forces in September 2012. He has also publicly stated his opposition to the creation of a southern autonomous state of Jubaland dominated by Ras Kamboni.

41. In the interim, Hiiraale himself deployed to Kismaayo with several dozen fighters in late April 2012, setting up an operational base at his villa in the city, and

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[25] The Monitoring Group reported that Ahmed Nuur operates as a political coordinator for Al-Shabaab and that his brother is a senior military figure within the armed group. In addition, significant financial contributions by Eritrea to Ahmed Nuur included a documented cash transfer of $20,000 from the Embassy of Eritrea in Nairobi in 2008 (see S/2010/91, para. 63, and S/2011/433, paras. 320 and 321).

[26] Interview held on 11 April 2013 with an official of the Federal Government of Somalia with access to planning discussions related to the deployment and corroborated by two diplomatic security sources, as well as by a Marehan source with access to Hiiraale's entourage. Information corroborated by Marehan sources with access to Government circles. A separate Somali Government official informed the Monitoring Group that Ahmed Nuur had been in discussions with Hiiraale prior to the 6 March 2013 deployment to promise political support from his Marehan allies in the Gedo region.

[27] According to confidential sources, during the course of late 2012 and 2013, Filow has negotiated with the Federal Government of Somalia to convert Darod/Marehan Al-Shabaab fighters into Government-aligned forces within the ranks of Ahlu Sunna wal Jama'a (ASWJ).

Filow has continued to operate as an Al-Shabaab commander, taking the lead on recruitment drives in Jamaame in March 2013. Filow was also responsible for an Al-Shabaab attack on Kismaayo on 4 April 2013, when militants fired four explosive projectiles in the area between the old airport and the city university.[28]

42. The Monitoring Group has obtained information that, during the course of 2012, Eritrean officials in the Embassy of Eritrea in Nairobi told Ahmed Nuur to prepare a visit to Khartoum in order to meet Mohamed Mantai, Eritrea's Ambassador to the Sudan. Ahmed Nuur's text messages, which the Monitoring Group inspected in December 2012, confirm that he arrived in Khartoum. Ahmed Nuur has admitted in private that he has sought Eritrean financial assistance in order to gather momentum for a revitalization of the former Hizbul Islam network and for its insertion into institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia.[29] The Group has also obtained concrete evidence of telephone communications between Ahmed Nuur's phone line in Somalia and a landline in Asmara during the course of late 2012. The number has been identified by an Eritrean official as a landline at the headquarters of the PFDJ party in Asmara.[30]

43. Mohamed Mantai, Eritrea's Ambassador to the Sudan, is known for having been deported from Kenya following a September 2009 visit to Somalia, where he met members of Al-Shabaab and other armed groups (see S/2011/433, annex 8.5). Mantai is a former operative for brigade 72, the military intelligence wing of the Eritrean Defence Forces, and is currently posted in Khartoum as both the Ambassador to the Sudan and acting ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition to his meeting with Ahmed Nuur, he has also had regular contact with a number of other Somalis in Khartoum during the course of 2012 and early 2013.[31]

44. According to sources in direct contact with Ahmed Nuur, he has admitted to cultivating close connections with the Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr warlord Abdi Nur Siad (also known as Abdi Wal).

45. Abdi Wal co-founded the Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism, a group of warlords that previously failed to dislodge the Islamic Courts Union. However Abdi Wal is now a close ally of former ARS-Asmara leader Zakaria Mohamed Haji Abdi, for whom he provides security in Mogadishu.[32] He is known to command the allegiance of around 100 fighters in Mogadishu, and he is also involved in contract killings according to civil society activists and associates of his

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[28] Information of Filow's continuing involvement is documented in several confidential intelligence reports during early 2013. Details of the 4 April 2013 attack on Kismaayo was provided by a military intelligence officer.

[29] Information provided by source currently operating as an agent and on the payroll of the Government of Eritrea, 22 December 2012.

[30] Information provided on a confidential basis.

[31] Interviews with two former Eritrean officials who worked in the Eritrean Embassy in Khartoum, 1 February 2013 and 11 February 2013; also with a source on the payroll of the Eritrean Government, 3 October 2013. Information on his meetings with other Somalis aside from Mohamed Mantai provided by senior Eritrean military source with current connections to the Embassy of Eritrea in Khartoum, 18 February 2013.

[32] Three separate sources of the Monitoring Group have witnessed meetings between Haji Abdi and Abdi Wal. Sources who have participated in such meetings have confirmed Abdi Wal handles the security detail of Haji Abdi.

interviewed by the Monitoring Group.[33] In addition, he commands the loyalty of an unknown number of Ayr fighters among the ranks of ASWJ, the militia aligned to the Federal Government of Somalia.[34]

46. The Monitoring Group has also received credible testimony that Abdi Wal is connected to piracy and Al-Shabaab networks, and it has corroborated this through analysis of his phone records.[35] In addition, Abdi Wal was involved in an attack on Mogadishu International Airport on 1 November 2012, during which a rocket-propelled grenade was fired on containers belonging to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).[36]

47. According to sources in direct communication with Abdi Wal, he has stated in closed-door meetings that he is working closely with Hiiraale and Mahad Mohamed Ali (also known as "Karate"), a senior Al-Shabaab intelligence officer from the Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr clan.[37] In February 2013 during a meeting between Haji Abdi, Abdi Wal and General Ghalib in Mogadishu, Abdi Wal confirmed that he was now allied with the Government of Eritrea and that, along with Hiiraale, Al-Shabaab's Ahmed Nuur, was part of his political alliance.[38]

48. In two separate closed-door meetings, Abdi Wal stated that he is part of a plan to win back political power for former members of the Islamic Courts Union and to create instability in Mogadishu until more Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr individuals are given positions within the Federal Government of Somalia.[39] The Monitoring Group has obtained first-hand testimony that both Abdi Wal and his political godfather and former warlord, Mohamud Afrah Qanyare[40] (Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Murosade), have regular contacts with officials within the Somali Presidency and have demanded a

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[33] Information obtained from confidential internal military report and from two Somali Government officials who are both first hand acquaintances of Abdi Wal, 20 September 2012 and 19 November 2012, as well as a source within ASWJ, 22 September 2012.

[34] Information provided by a Somali Government official in direct communication with Abdi Wal, 24 November 2012, and corroborated through a source within ASWJ.

[35] Information received by a Somali Government official in direct communication with Abdi Wal, 23 October 2012. His phone records show connections to Abdirahman Abdulahi Haji, also known as Suhufi, a well-known Hobyo-Haradhere pirate leader and financier involved in many hijacking and abduction cases, such as the FV "*Jahan*", MV "*Asphalt Venture*", MV "*Samho Jewellry*", and the kidnappings of Michael Scott Moore, aid workers for Médecins sans Frontières and employees of a Danish demining group. According to international naval sources, Suhufi has also been in contact with individuals connected to Al-Shabaab.

[36] Abdi Wal is known to be located in the airport area. A military intelligence source stated he had received reports of Abdi Wal's involvement following the interrogation of some of the perpetrators of the attack. The Monitoring Group corroborated this with an Ayr source in Mogadishu who has access to Abdi Wal's security team. Reports indicated that the incident was triggered by a financial dispute between Abdi Wal and General Abdullahi Gaafow Mohamud, the Director of Immigration and Naturalization at Mogadishu International Airport, who receives personal security protection from Abdi Wal and his close ally Mohamud Afrah Qanyare.

[37] Interview with personal contact of Abdi Wal, 23 October 2012. The Monitoring Group has verified, through telephone records, that the source has been in direct communication with Abdi Wal.

[38] Information provided by eyewitness, 16 March 2013.

[39] Interview with personal contact of Abdi Wal, 29 November 2012 and 15 January 2013.

[40] Qanyare is a well-known former warlord from the Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism. He was reinstated as a member of Parliament in 2012 by the Chief Justice of Somalia after initially being disqualified by the technical selection committee mandated to vet candidates.

greater share of weapons for Hawiye/Habar Gidir clan fighters, warning the Government not to give favourable treatment to Hawiye/Abgaal armed units.[41]

49. Eritrea's role in supporting the coalescing Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr and Darod/Marehan factions resonates with a broader Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr and Darod/Marehan alliance implicit in the former JVA. In this regard, the Monitoring Group has received information that Hiiraale has coordinated Darod/Marehan infiltration into Kismaayo with Hassan Galad, a Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr former warlord once part of JVA.[42]

50. Hassan Galad appears to be merging forces loyal to himself with those loyal to General Mohamed Roble Jimale "Gobale", the commander of the third brigade of the Somali National Army, as well as with those loyal to Yusuf Mohamed Siyaad "Indha'adde", the former Eritrean-backed chief of defence for the ARS-Asmara militia.[43] Both "Gobale" and "Indha'adde" are from the Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr clan and are known to be close associates.

51. The third brigade of the Somali National Army is principally a Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Ayr unit composed of approximately 840 men. It is between 30 and 50 per cent smaller than the other five brigades that secure the Banadir region surrounding Mogadishu.[44] Indha'adde is no longer part of the official military structures of the Somali National Army but controls at least 300 militiamen, many of whom are integrated within the third brigade that occupies territory outside Mogadishu and Merka and along the Afgoye corridor.[45]

52. The Monitoring Group has detailed a number of threats to peace and security committed by third brigade elements and by Indha'adde (see annex 3.3 of the report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia). Officials of the Federal Government of Somalia have explained to the Group that Indha'adde has maintained his role as a spoiler in order to boost his political leverage when extracting concessions from the Government, with the aim of retaining his military power base to further a political agenda on behalf of former members of ARS-Asmara and Hizbul Islam.

53. The Monitoring Group has obtained direct eyewitness testimony of a January 2013 meeting between Indha'adde and Kamal Hassan Gutale (Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Suleiman), the Chief of Staff to President Hassan Sheikh.[46] The meeting was brokered by Sheikh Abdulkadir Ali Omar (Hawiye/Habar Gidir/Suleiman), the former Transitional Federal Government Minister of Interior. According to

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[41] Interview with a Somali Government official with direct knowledge of the conversation, 15 January 2013.

[42] On 1 March 2013, a Somali Government official told the Monitoring Group that Hiiraale and Galad had arrived in Mogadishu to "seek the reactivation" of JVA through support from the Federal Government of Somalia. On 15 March 2013, another Somali Government official told the Monitoring Group that the attack on Kismaayo was coordinated through the Office of the Prime Minister, and that it involved Hiiraale and Galad.

[43] Information provided by a Somali Government official, Mogadishu, 1 March 2013, and former ARS-Asmara source close to Indha'adde, Mogadishu, 16 October 2012.

[44] Figures and chain of command provided by confidential source with records of the third brigade registrations. The other five brigades are made up of a mixture of other Hawiye clans, mainly the Abgaal, Hawadle and Murosade. Some Darod/Marehan elements and other minority clans also make up some of the brigades.

[45] Based on AMISOM and the Transitional Federal Government estimates dated 21 July 2011, and interviews with confidential sources with access within the third brigade.

[46] Interview with eyewitness, Mogadishu, 15 January 2013.

numerous diplomats and associates, Sheikh Abdulkadir Ali Omar was involved in the kidnapping of two French security officials in 2009, has an Eritrean passport, and is an agent of Asmara influence.[47] During the course of the meeting, Gutale and Indha'adde discussed options for Federal Government of Somalia support to clan fighters loyal to Indha'adde.[48]

54. As detailed above, the Monitoring Group has documented support by Eritrea to individuals within the spoiler network, a strategy motivated by Eritrea's policy of establishing its own proxies within Somalia. While the Federal Government of Somalia may have legitimate concerns in relation to the monopoly of power in Kismaayo and its ability to project its own influence into the southern region of Jubaland, the political and military networks of the Federal Government of Somalia has used nonetheless have pursued narrow, individual agendas that constitute a threat to peace and security. Eritrean support for such clan networks can only magnify such disruptions to peace and security and create a more hostile environment between the Federal Government of Somalia and IGAD.

IV. Eritrean regional intelligence operations

55. Whereas the Government of Eritrea previously coordinated much of the financing of Somali armed groups and other illicit activity from its Embassy in Nairobi, it has now shifted and diversified such operations to the Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda and Yemen, as well as fronting a number of business operations in these locations. These intelligence and business networks create important support structures for Asmara to execute any policy of regional destabilization, including providing support and assistance to representatives of Al-Shabaab, as documented below. The Monitoring Group has also obtained further information on increasingly close links between Eritrea and the Islamic Republic of Iran in support of its regional intelligence structures.

A. Eritrean intelligence operations in the Sudan

56. As documented in a previous report (S/2011/433), the Monitoring Group obtained concrete evidence of financial transfers from the Embassy of Eritrea in Nairobi to a number of individuals who are part of Al-Shabaab. Several sources close to the Embassy of Eritrea have explained to the Group that these operations have largely ceased in Nairobi due to scrutiny by a number of intelligence and security agencies and are now coordinated through the Eritrean Embassy in Khartoum.

57. A central figure in Eritrea's regional intelligence machinery appears to be Mohamed Mantai, appointed as the Ambassador of Eritrea to the Sudan in April

[47] Information provided by Somali Government official with access to Presidency, 15 January 2013.
[48] Information provided by an official of the Federal Government of Somalia, 18 May 2013.

2011. In December 2012, Mantai was also officially appointed non-resident Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran.[49]

58. Mantai, a former officer in brigade 72, the military intelligence wing of the Eritrean Defence Forces, used to operate as a local administrator and coordinate cross-border smuggling operations between the Sudan and Eritrea. As reported in a previous report on the Sudan (S/2011/433), these cross-border operations are an important source of illicit financing for privileged officials in the Eritrean regime and covert finances for distribution by the Embassy of Eritrea in Khartoum. In 2009, Mantai was expelled from Kenya after security forces apprehended him following his return to Kenya from Al-Shabaab-controlled areas of southern Somalia. He was expelled with two other Eritrean intelligence officials, including regional intelligence officer Colonel Tewelde Habte Negash (see S/2011/433, annex 8.5).

59. The Monitoring Group has obtained eyewitness evidence and other testimony of his continuing involvement with cross-border smuggling activities between the Sudan and Eritrea, his contacts with Al-Shabaab, and his role in the smuggling of weapons via Sudanese territory.

60. A Sudanese businessman with regular contacts with Mantai has witnessed several meetings between Mantai and Hamid Abdallah, a Khartoum-based businessman who is an asset for both the Eritrean and Sudanese intelligence services and a powerful figure in the cross-border smuggling cartel operating between Eritrea and the Sudan.[50]

61. The Monitoring Group has also confirmed meetings between Mantai and Mohamed Wali Sheikh Ahmed Nuur, held in Khartoum in December 2012. An Eritrean military source with active connections to the Embassy of Eritrea in Khartoum confirmed that Mantai has hosted several meetings with Somali contacts in Khartoum in late 2012.[51] A source working for the Government of Eritrea with direct connections to Mantai confirmed that he also has close relations with the son of Yusuf Mohamed Siyaad "Indha'adde", based in Khartoum.[52]

62. In addition, Mantai has made contact with Iranian security officials during his two visits to Teheran during the course of 2012.[53] An active Eritrean intelligence officer informed the Monitoring Group that, as of late 2012, Tehran is coordinating joint training for officials in the intelligence services of Eritrea and the Sudan.[54] This provision of technical assistance and training to Eritrea's security services may constitute a violation of paragraph 5 of resolution 1907 (2009).

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[49] In separate interviews on 1 February 2013 and 11 February 2013, two former Government of Eritrea officials who have worked in the Sudan confirmed Mantai's dual designation and his regular contacts with the Iranian Ambassador to Khartoum. Mantai's designation as non-resident Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran is also confirmed on a pro-government website (http://www.shabait.com/news/local-news/11944-ambassador-mohammed-seid-mantai-presents-credentials-to-iranian-president).

[50] Interview with Sudanese businessman, 16 October 2012.

[51] Interview with Eritrean military source, 18 February 2013.

[52] This is a confidential whom the Monitoring Groups interviewed on 27 October 2012.

[53] Two Eritrean military sources with knowledge of Mantai's travel arrangements also confirmed that during one of the visits between April and May 2012, Mantai met with Iranian security officials. Interviews on 16 February 2013 and 18 February 2013.

[54] Information provided to the Monitoring Group on 20 February 2013.

63. The Monitoring Group has also received reports of Mantai's involvement, during the course of 2012, in weapons cargoes deliveries to the port of Ageeg, a natural and isolated beach harbour on the Red Sea coast of the Sudan, near the border with Eritrea (see annex 1 for map and coordinates of Ageeg).

64. Ageeg port has been identified by a number of former officials of the Eritrean Government as a key port for the entry of weapons and contraband in support of the fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) during the Eritrean war of independence.[55] Satellite images of the port show a small cluster of buildings on the east flank of the port's cove, from where a road leads directly east and across the border into Eritrea. The Monitoring Group has contacted an individual who has visited Ageeg and who has confirmed the presence of Sudanese military personnel where the cluster of buildings is located.[56]

65. The Monitoring Group has been informed by a number of independent sources of Mantai's involvement in coordinating the delivery of weapons to Ageeg in late 2012 but has been unable to confirm a precise date of delivery.[57]

66. However, the Monitoring Group has grounds to believe that such information warrants further investigation given these facts combined with the evidence of a previously documented joint military logistical relationship between the Sudan and Eritrea (S/2011/433). In particular, the Group also concludes that its findings in its previous report detailing the capture of identical type-69 rocket-propelled grenades from Sudanese-backed rebels in South Sudan and Eritrean-backed Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) rebels and bearing the same lot numbers, strongly indicates that the original cargo was delivered to a single location before being divided into separate batches.

67. In a previous report, the Monitoring Group reported that Eritrea had supported George Athor Deng, the now deceased commander of the South Sudanese rebels, whose troops were the recipients of the type-69 rocket-propelled grenades (see S/2011/433, paras. 331 and 332). In 2013, the Monitoring Group received information from a United Nations official who had interviewed a number of Athor's former fighters confirming that Athor received small arms and light weapons through Eritrean channels.[58]

B. Eritrean intelligence operations in South Sudan and Uganda

68. The Monitoring Group has obtained information about Eritrean military intelligence and financial operations in Kampala and Juba. Eritrean and intelligence sources in both Kampala and Juba confirm that Eritrea's ruling PFDJ party have fronted a number of business operations, from restaurants and hotels in Kampala and Juba, to water distribution and food and beverage imports in Juba, often working closely with Ugandan and South Sudanese businessmen as silent partners.

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[55] Former officials of the Government of Eritrea based in the Sudan interviewed separately in 2012.

[56] E-mail communication with eyewitness, 22 February 2013.

[57] Information provided on 14 December 2013 to the Monitoring Group by Eritrean source with connections to Eritrean Government circles of a delivery to Ageeg in late October 2012. An Eritrean military source also provided information on 16 February 2013 regarding a delivery to Ageeg in "late 2012". A Sudanese businessman and associate of Mantai has also confirmed that in March 2012 Mantai was involved in coordinating cargo deliveries to Ageeg.

[58] Interview with United Nations official, 14 March 2013.

69. The Monitoring Group has been informed by Eritrean and intelligence sources about a sudden boom in Eritrean business activity in Juba, especially in Kampala, since 2011. In 2011, the Group received paperwork documenting financial contributions made by Eritrean businessmen to the Embassy of Eritrea in Nairobi (see S/2011/433, annex 11), and has confirmed that a number of such individuals are now running lucrative business operations in Juba and Kampala. Notable past contributors to the Embassy of Eritrea in Nairobi include a Kampala-based Eritrean businessman, Mussie Tekle Afeworki, who now imports foodstuffs and German beer to Juba and also operates a water distribution business there. Another contributor is Teklehaimanot Teame, who operates his business in Rwanda but who now visits Kampala frequently. A third businessman named as a contributor to the Embassy in Nairobi, Biniam Habtegherghish, now operates a restaurant in Kampala.[59]

70. The Monitoring Group has been informed that many such businessmen, notably Brigadier General Te'ame Goitom Kinfu and Colonel Tewolde Habte Negash, who have been named in a previous Monitoring Group report (see S/2011/433) as key facilitators of Al-Shabaab in the past retain close links to the Eritrean military intelligence community.[60] In addition, General Teklai Kifle "Manjus", a prominent Eritrean military figure who is known to be involved in human and weapons trafficking operations in eastern Sudan (see S/2011/433), was also sighted in Kampala in late 2011.[61]

71. The Monitoring Group has established that Abdi Wal, the Somali warlord and agent of Eritrea, has used a Kenyan telephone number to call contacts in Uganda. One of his contacts is a Tigrinyan-speaking Somali based in Kampala known as Mohamed Ali Dahir. The Group has listened to Dahir speaking on the telephone, where he admits he is Abdi Wal's contact, with close relations with officers in the Eritrean Consulate in Kampala. During the conversation, Dahir confirmed that he is able to arrange an Eritrean passport for purchase.[62]

72. In July 2012, five Eritrean males, one of whom was a German citizen, were arrested by anti-terrorist police in Mbarara, western Uganda, but later released. An intelligence source in Kampala informed the Monitoring Group that the release of the five suspects was secured by a cash payment from an Eritrean businessman to Ugandan police.[63]

73. South Sudanese and Ugandan security sources have privately voiced their concerns that Eritrean-backed commercial activities in their jurisdictions, and the cash incentives they generate, have complicated law enforcement efforts to tackle any illicit activities coordinated by Eritrean businessmen and associated Eritrean intelligence officers.

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[59] Official receipts of the Government of Eritrea documented the contribution to the Embassy of Eritrea in Nairobi by the named businessmen (documents obtained in 2011 by the Monitoring Group and archived with the United Nations). Profiles of businessmen and their business activities in Kampala and Juba provided by intelligence officer, Kampala, 27 September 2012.

[60] Interview with intelligence officer, Kampala, 27 September 2012, and with former Eritrean military officer with knowledge of Eritrean operations in Juba and Kampala, 22 September 2012.

[61] Interview with intelligence officer, Kampala, 27 September 2012.

[62] The Monitoring Group listened to this conversation on 27 March 2013.

[63] Arrest of five individuals confirmed by intelligence source, Kampala, 27 September 2012, corroborated by Ugandan police source on 4 April 2013 and reported in the Ugandan media (see http://www.newvision.co.ug/article/fullstory.aspx?story_id=633485&catid=1&mid=53. Information on release of suspects provided by intelligence source, Kampala.

C. Eritrean intelligence operations in Yemen

74. During the Eritrean war of independence, EPLF (which was renamed the PFDJ in 1994) coordinated the delivery of food supplies, weapons and contraband from Yemeni ports, notably Aden. After Eritrea's independence in 1991, the Government of Eritrea retained numerous agents of influence, boat operators and smugglers in Yemeni port cities, some of whom are today involved in the shipping of cash and contraband between Yemen and Eritrea.[64]

75. The Monitoring Group has obtained information that the coordinator of PFDJ money-laundering and Eritrean intelligence operations in Yemen is Mohamed Shuum, Asmara's intelligence station chief in Sana'a.

76. A business partner and Eritrean intelligence source known to Shuum have told the Monitoring Group that one of his primary duties is the collection of cash contributions and income taxes levied by the Government of Eritrea on the Eritrean business community in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Shuum collects this money and coordinates cash deliveries from the port of Hodeida in Yemen to the Eritrean port of Massawa.[65] He also controls a number of boatmen in other Yemeni port cities, some of whom are from different castes of mixed-blood Eritreans who are half Yemeni.[66]

77. Shuum operates closely with Brigadier General Te'ame Goitom Kinfu, a senior Eritrean intelligence officer with a record of cooperating with Al-Shabaab. The two men have met each other at least once in Jeddah in 2012.[67]

78. In its report on Somalia (annex 3.1), the Monitoring Group has documented eyewitness testimony related to the delivery of large amounts of ammunition and PKM machine guns by a boat operated by Yemeni and Eritrean crew members in the port of Hiis, Somaliland, in early January 2013. This information has been independently corroborated by a confidential source in Somaliland.[68] According to one of the loaders, the cargo was transferred to the Somali town of Erigavo on the instructions of Mohamed Aydiid Jaama, a Somali businessman previously identified by the Monitoring Group as an arms supplier to the Eritrean-backed ONLF.[69] Erigavo was identified in 2012 by an Al-Shabaab defector as a staging post for weapons supply to Al-Shabaab in north-eastern Somalia.

79. Somali traders who ship in the Gulf of Aden and contract business in Yemen have confirmed that Jaama regularly transacts with Eritrean traders in Yemeni ports.[70] The Monitoring Group has received information that other Somalis currently aligned with Somali spoiler networks and acting as agents of influence for Eritrea visit Yemen frequently. The Monitoring Group has identified at least two such Somali agents of

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[64] Interview with Eritrean businessman with operations in Yemen, 8 March 2013, and with former military officer of Eritrea with experience of operating from Yemen, 16 February 2013.

[65] Interview with business associate of Shuum, 16 October 2012. Interview with Eritrean intelligence source, 16 February 2012.

[66] Information provided by intelligence source, Dubai, 15 December 2012. Corroborated by business associate of Shuum, 8 March 2013.

[67] Information provided by Eritrean intelligence source, 16 February 2012.

[68] Information received from a confidential source in April 2013.

[69] S/2012/544, annex 2.3.

[70] Somali businessmen, Dubai, interviewed between 8 and 10 March 2013.

influence of Eritrea, Sheikh Omar Iman Abubakar and General Jama Mohamed Ghalib, who are known to either visit or coordinate political meetings in Yemen.

V. Violations of the general and complete arms embargo

80. The Monitoring Group has obtained evidence of several violations of the arms embargo on Eritrea imposed by Security Council resolution 1907 (2009), specifically in paragraph 5, which prohibits the "sale or supply to Eritrea [...] of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial and other assistance, related to the military activities or to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of these items [...]".

81. Information and documentation obtained also indicate that the Government of Eritrea is misrepresenting and obscuring its procurement procedures for spare parts, vehicles, aircraft and assistance related to military activities. Eritrea tends to procure such items utilizing individuals and private entities with no official relationship to the Government of Eritrea or record of previous involvement in military procurement in order to conceal the military purposes of such procurements.

82. The Monitoring Group has documented the provision of assistance to facility operated by the Eritrean Defence Forces that serves as a central workshop for the production, modification and repair of civilian and military and paramilitary equipment. The facility, at Asha Golgol, located nine kilometres southwest of Asmara international airport and known as the Department for Governmental Garages, hosts large warehouses of spare parts for military equipment and military and civilian vehicles, including tanks, and employs hundreds of mechanics and load operators involved in the manufacture, refitting and repair of such equipment and weapon systems. The facility is the logistical heart of the Eritrean Defence Forces and is visited regularly by President Afwerki.

83. The Monitoring Group has also obtained evidence of technical assistance provided to the Department of Governmental Garages by Green Pine Associated Corporation, an entity owned by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which exports goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and conventional weapons, and which the Security Council designated for targeted measures in 2012.[71] A number of Italian and other European businessmen are also involved in such technical cooperation with the Department of Governmental Garages. In addition, the Monitoring Group has obtained evidence of a systematic and large-scale operation mounted by an agent of the Government of Eritrea in 2012 to import large numbers of decommissioned military vehicles to Eritrea, some of which have been delivered to Asha Golgol.

84. The Monitoring Group has further established that civilian aircraft were exported to Eritrea for military use or for the assistance of military activities, including two light civilian helicopters from Italy and one business jet purchased in the United States of America by a private airline company, Nasair Eritrea, but piloted at least on one occasion by Eritrean Air Force pilots. These cases

[71] See http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/pdf/list.pdf.

demonstrate the use of commercial companies by the Eritrean Government as cover for military activities.

85. The Monitoring Group is concerned that the Governments of Italy and the United Arab Emirates failed to provide additional information to the Group despite clear indications of provision by their nationals or from their territories of assistance to military activities in Eritrea. The Group met with representatives of the Permanent Missions of Italy and the United Arab Emirates in New York in February 2013, addressed official correspondence on several occasions to their respective Governments, and travelled to Rome on 25 February 2013 to meet with the Italian officials. To date, no reply has been forthcoming to the enquiries of the Monitoring Group.[72]

A. Department of Governmental Garages

Organization, leadership and activities of the Department of Governmental Garages

86. The Monitoring Group interviewed four defectors from the Eritrean military, assigned in different capacities to the Department of Governmental Garages until their respective departures in the autumn of 2010, the summer of 2012 and early 2013.[73] They were able to describe in detail its structure and organization and the different kinds of civilian and military-related activities taking place at the facility.

87. The General Manager of the Department of Governmental Garages is Colonel Woldu Gheresus "Barya", and his deputy is Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Kebede.[74] However, the real acting manager, in the absence of "Barya", is his personal secretary known as "Mehari". President Afwerki is personally involved in the supervision of the activities within the Department and he visits the facilities frequently. The Department has branches throughout Eritrea. From Asmara, under the supervision of Abraham Kifle "Barba" and Major Weldu Obazgi, several desks oversee the activity of each regional branch. Abraham Kibreab is in charge of procurement, with the assistance of Gianluca Battistini, known as "Luca", an Italian citizen with an office located in the main administration building of the Department.

88. The main activity of the Department in Asha Golgol is to provide and maintain vehicles for Government officials, trucks and heavy machinery for agriculture and construction work, and public transportation. It also manages a fuel depot for all Government and military entities. In addition, the facility is responsible for: the maintenance of Eritrea's tanks, armoured vehicles and mobile missile launchers; the refurbishment of weapons and ammunition; and the modification of weapons systems. An aerial view of Asha Golgol with the precise location of each facility is contained in annex 2 to the present report.

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[72] Meetings with the Permanent Missions of Italy and the United Arab Emirates, New York, 6 February 2013; official correspondences, S/AC.29/2013/SEMG/OC.38 and S/AC.29/2012/SEMG/OC.114.

[73] Interviews with the Monitoring Group on 3 and 5 November 2012 and 15 May 2013.

[74] http://www.shabait.com/contacts/government-contact/85-other-governments-institutions, accessed on 18 May 2013.

Import of dual-use machinery for the Department of Governmental Garages

89. The Monitoring Group has obtained concrete evidence of dual-use equipment imported into Eritrea from China. On 4 May 2011, authorities in an East African country, acting on information about the involvement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the consignment, inspected a Pacific International Lines container on board the Singapore-flagged vessel MV *Kota Karim*. The container had been loaded on board the *Kota Karim* in Shanghai from another vessel, the MV *Monrovia*.

90. Upon inspection, the cargo contained what was deemed to be agricultural equipment, notably a radial drilling machine and a vertical milling machine (see annex 3), commonly used for, among others, drilling and shaping metal. The port authorities released the cargo on 19 May 2011 and were informed by the captain of the MV *Kota Karim* that the cargo would be delivered to the Eritrean port of Assab, although the bill of lading had specified the cargo was to be delivered to Massawa.

91. An Eritrean military defector, who left his key position within Asha Golgol in early 2013, recognized the machines as being the same as others located at the weapon systems facility inside Asha Golgol. According to his testimony, five to six similar machines are in service and used for the refurbishment of weapons systems.[75] In addition, the bill of lading lists the consignee for the cargo as the Public Technical Services Centre, which the Monitoring Group has identified in an Eritrean Government directory in the public domain as being an alternate name for the Department of Governmental Garages.[76]

External technical assistance to the Department of Governmental Garages

92. The Group has received consistent testimonies from a diplomatic source, former Eritrean military officials and an employee of Colonel Weldu Gheresus "Barya" regarding military and technical support provided by the Green Pine Associated Corporation to the Department of Governmental Garages.[77]

93. In August 2010, the employee of the Department of Governmental Garages was informed by the secretary of Colonel Weldu of a meeting between the Colonel, President Afwerki and representatives from the Green Pine Associated Corporation taking place at the Department's facility in Asha Golgol. The employee stated that during the course of 2010, he also witnessed technicians of the Corporation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea operating at a sister facility belonging to the Department in the region of Gash Barka. The employee stated that the technicians were officially acting as advisers to the Government on agricultural projects in the region.

94. Former Eritrean intelligence officers have informed the Monitoring Group that the Eritrean military uses the national Ministry of Agriculture as a cover for importing dual-use equipment for the Department of Governmental Garages. A Director General at the Ministry of Agriculture, Teklab Misghinna, known to work

[75] Interview with an Eritrean military defector, 15 May 2013.

[76] The alternative name was confirmed by the Eritrean military defector, 15 May 2013.

[77] Information provided by diplomatic source in May 2011, former Eritrean military officer on 16 February 2013, and an employee of the Department of Governmental Garages on 3 November 2012.

closely with Eritrea's intelligence services, has been tasked in the past as a protocol officer to receive foreign military and intelligence delegations in Asmara.[78]

95. The Monitoring Group has obtained further information that Colonel Weldu procures material and technical assistance sourced through a number of Italian individuals and commercial entities domiciled in Italy. One businessman in particular, Gianluca Battistini, based between Cesena, Italy, Dubai and Asmara,[79] works regularly from offices at Asha Golgol. An eyewitness also saw him at Asha Golgol in August 2010 when he participated in the meeting with Colonel Weldu, President Afwerki and representatives of the Green Pine Associated Corporation.[80] He continues to have an office at the Department of Governmental Garages in Asha Golgol.

96. Corporate records show that Battistini is associated with a number of companies in Italy, some of which do not have physical addresses and most of which are no longer active. Many of the businesses are registered as suppliers of agricultural materials.

97. Battistini has assisted Colonel Weldu in the procurement of materials, including a maritime vessel, and has also sponsored a number of technicians under the command of Weldu to visit Italy for technical training in Palermo and to procure dual-use materials for the Department of Governmental Garages.[81] A law enforcement officer in Italy has also confirmed that known representatives of Weldu have visited Italy on business trips numerous times since 2010.[82]

98. A number of Italian machinery companies have sold equipment to Weldu for use at Asha Golgol, notably Officine Piccini, a Perugia-based company that specializes in the manufacture and supply of loader trucks, dumpers and crushing machines. In its 2011 report (S/2011/433, para. 403), the Monitoring Group confirmed the direct links between Officine Piccini and President Afwerki, and noted that a shareholder of the company has been under investigation by Swiss authorities for alleged involvement in money-laundering activities.

99. The Monitoring Group has confirmed that the above-mentioned shareholder is Robert Hirsch, a French-born businessman who has a registered address in Rome.[82] A former Eritrean Government official who claims to know Hirsch has informed the Group that Hirsch is a close associate of Dr. Anton Locher, the Eritrean honorary consul in Zurich, Switzerland.[83] Officine Piccini also has a connection with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in that it acts as an official sponsor of an Italian non-governmental organization, Istituto Italiano per l'Asia e il Mediterraneo,

[78] Information provided by former Eritrean intelligence officers, 16 and 18 February 2013.

[79] The Monitoring Group has obtained a business card of Battistini, listing his alternative numbers in the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea and Italy.

[80] Interview with eyewitness, 3 November 2012.

[81] Information on Battistini's business relationship with Weldu Gheresus provided by employee of the Department of Governmental Garages, 3 November 2012. Information on Italian-based activities provided by a former Eritrean procurement officer, 27 February 2013.

[82] Interview with a law enforcement officer in Italy, 28 February 2013.

[83] The address of Locher is given as Eritrean Consulate, Schwyzerstrasse 12, 5430 Wettingen, Zurich, Switzerland. Information on Hirsch and Locher obtained from former Eritrean Government official, 16 February 2013.

which, in turn, coordinates a friendship association for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that is normally chaired by an Italian Member of Parliament.[84]

B. Importation of decommissioned military vehicles

100. The Monitoring Group has obtained evidence of Eritrea's importation of decommissioned military trucks[85] coordinated by Tekeste Tesfamicael, a Norwegian and Eritrean dual citizen operating as a broker for Colonel Weldu Gheresus "Barya". Tesfamicael is also a self-confessed agent of the Government of Eritrea, as reported below.

101. In May 2012, Tesfamicael's Norwegian business associate, Roger Jensen, the owner of Roger Jensen Trading Co. Ltd., attempted to obtain an export license from the export control department of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the export of 17 decommissioned military trucks and vehicles to Eritrea. His application was rejected on 12 June 2012 by the export control department, which informed Jensen that export to Eritrea was prohibited on the grounds that the vehicles could be used by the Eritrean military.[86] The 17 vehicles included Iveco medium-capacity trucks (260E model) and three Mercedes-Benz G-Wagen staff vehicles (240 model).[87]

102. In an e-mail sent to Norway's export control department later the same day, Jensen insisted that the three Mercedes-Benz vehicles, which had been procured from a military facility in Norway, had been stripped of all military capabilities. On 13 June 2012, the export control department e-mailed Jensen at 1354 hours explaining that the Ministry stood by its decision and reiterated that export to Eritrea would not be allowed, but that export to Saudi Arabia could be permitted on receipt of documentation proving the end-user being in Saudi Arabia.[88]

103. At 1446 hours on 13 June 2012, Jensen e-mailed Tesfamicael informing him that the "only chance we have for the vehicles to be sent is to get a confirmation from the buyer (Baaboud Trading) that they are finally receiving the goods with destination as Emirates". Jensen continued: "Hope you can provide such written

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[84] See http://isiamed.org/associazioni-di-amicizia/?lang=en. In addition, in December 2012, Osvaldo Napoli, the Chairman of the Italian Parliamentary Group for Friendship with North Korea, visited Pyongyang with Paolo Romani, the former Italian Minister for Economic Development, a ministry that normally controls and issues permits for the export of dual-use equipment. See http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B0ROyB0FRHc for a video of Napoli and Romani's arrival in Pyongyang.
See ttp://www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&viewType=1&idarea1=593&idarea2=0&idarea3=0&idarea4=0&andor=AND&sectionid=0&andorcat=AND&partebassaType=0&idareaCalendario1=0&MvediT=1&showMenu=1&showCat=1&showArchiveNewsBotton=0&idmenu=2263&id=2022513 for details of dual-use export procedures available on the Ministry of Economic Development website.

[85] The Monitoring Group understands that the vehicles were originally owned by militaries in various European countries but procured by a Norwegian entity and subsequently exported as Norwegian goods.

[86] Hard copy of e-mail obtained by the Monitoring Group in December 2012 and archived at the United Nations.

[87] Information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, 12 December 2012.

[88] Hard copy of e-mail obtained by the Monitoring Group in December 2012 and archived at the United Nations.

documentation as soon as possible".[89] Baaboud Trading and Shipping Agencies Co. Ltd. is a Saudi Arabia-based company headquartered at Jeddah which operates "roll-on roll-off" maritime vessels and which, according to its own website, regularly services the Eritrean port of Massawa.[90] An Eritrean former business associate of Tesfamicael has told the Monitoring Group that Tesfamicael has regularly used Baaboud Trading to ship heavy machinery to Massawa in the past.[91]

104. However, the former business associate of Tesfamicael confirms that Jensen's decision to export to Baaboud Trading in Saudi Arabia was amended in favour of direct transfer of the vehicles to the port of Jebel Ali in the United Arab Emirates.[91] Indeed, at 1557 hours on 13 June 2012, Jensen e-mailed Tesfamicael again instructing him: "This must be written on your letter heads, signed and stamped". The following text is included in the e-mail: "we hereby confirm that we are end users of vehicles purchased ..." and "the freight destination is Jebel Ali in United Arab Emirates".[92]

105. The Monitoring Group has obtained documentation and corroborating evidence that the 17 vehicles were only a part of multiple consignments of vehicles that have been exported by Jensen and Tesfamicael and subsequently stockpiled in Jebel Ali for eventual export to Eritrea. Norwegian customs have independently assessed that Jensen and Tesfamicael have exported at least 35 decommissioned military vehicles from Norway to Jebel Ali, and confirmed the chassis numbers of the 17 vehicles referred to above as being listed within the group of 35. The remaining 18 vehicles include 5 Scania cargo carriers, 4 additional Mercedes-Benz 6x6 long-wheel capacity loaders (2638A model), and 9 additional 260E model Iveco trucks. The Monitoring Group has obtained photographic evidence of these vehicles stockpiled in Jebel Ali (see annex 4) and has been informed by a port official in Jebel Ali that they belonged to Tesfamicael.[93]

106. Jensen and Tesfamicael appear to have initially exported at least one batch of these vehicles from Drammen in Norway to Bremerhaven in Germany.[94] In Bremerhaven, vehicles were loaded onto the MV *Morning Linda*, which eventually sailed to the port of Jebel Ali on 25 September 2012[95] (see annex 5 for pictures of shipping labels pasted to the cabin of two of the Iveco trucks, which confirm the trucks moved from Drammen to Bremerhaven and finally to Jebel Ali aboard the MV *Morning Linda*). The Monitoring Group has obtained evidence of additional vehicles stockpiled in Jebel Ali on behalf of Tesfamicael (see annex 6). All such vehicles were crudely painted in yellow to cover their original military colours. Apart from the shipment delivered on the MV *Morning Linda*, the Group has evidence of the use of at least one other vessel, the STX *Changxing Rose*, to deliver vehicles to Jebel Ali (see annex 7).

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[89] E-mail translated from Norwegian; copy archived at the United Nations.

[90] See http://www.baaboud.net/en/About%20Us.html.

[91] Interview, 26 November 2012.

[92] E-mail archived at the United Nations.

[93] Information received by port official in Jebel Ali, 13 December 2012.

[94] Norwegian officials report that the German authorities may have initially blocked the onward export of the vehicles until they were repainted.

[95] Dubai-based diplomatic source confirmed the MV *Morning Linda*'s arrival at Jebel Ali on 25 September 2012.

107. The Monitoring Group has obtained documentation and testimony proving that Tesfamicael was subsequently involved in the shipment of dozens of vehicles from Jebel Ali to the Eritrean port of Massawa.

108. Tesfamicael's Norwegian company, Brukt & Nytt Maskineri Eksport, issued a cargo list dated 18 August 2012 valuing a cargo of 20 Iveco trucks and 3 Mercedes-Benz (240 model) vehicles (see annex 8) that would be received by the consignee, Central Point General Trading LLC, a company based in the United Arab Emirates. The chassis numbers of these Iveco trucks are different from a separate batch of 20 Iveco trucks that appear on a bill of lading of the MV *Morning Linda* dated 31 August 2012 (see annex 9), and which also lists Central Point General Trading LLC as the consignee for the cargo. It therefore appears that Brukt & Nytt Maskineri Eksport shipped two separate cargoes of vehicles to Jebel Ali in favour of the consignee Central Point General Trading LLC.

109. However, by the time the MV *Morning Linda* arrived in Jebel Ali, another company of the United Arab Emirates, Golden Mark General Trading LLC, had already claimed to be the rightful consignee and had indeed filed a separate bill of lading to that effect with the customs authorities of the Emirates (see annex 10). According to a confidential source in contact with both Central Point Trading LLC and Golden Mark General Trading LLC, the sudden switch from one consignee to another was motivated by a commercial dispute between Tesfamicael and Central Point General Trading LLC regarding onward shipping to Eritrea.[96]

110. According to two independent sources, Golden Mark General Trading LLC is a company that does a regular business on behalf of Eritrea's ruling PFDJ party.[97] This company had originally approached Central Point General Trading LLC to ship no less than 85 units of six wheel trucks from Jebel Ali to the Eritrean port of Massawa by 30 September 2012 (see annex 11).

111. The Monitoring Group has obtained no evidence that Central Point General Trading LLC finally shipped any vehicles to Massawa, but has obtained evidence of the involvement of Golden Mark General Trading LLC in the onward shipment of vehicles to Massawa after the company reclaimed its status as consignee from Central Point General Trading LLC.

112. The Monitoring Group has been informed that representatives of PFDJ in Dubai brokered the transfer of some of the stockpiled vehicles in Jebel Ali from Golden Mark General Trading LLC into the custody of Wadi Al-Neel Clearing & Forwarding Company LLC, a company with offices in the Emirate of Sharjah and in Port Sudan.[97] On 17 October 2012, under instructions from Tesfamicael, a dozen trucks were loaded onto MV *Shaker 1*, a cargo ship belonging to Wadi Al-Neel Clearing & Forwarding Company LLC. The Monitoring Group has obtained photographic evidence of some of the vehicles aboard the *Shaker 1* (see annex 12).

113. On 18 October 2012, MV *Shaker 1* was reported as leaving Jebel Ali port for Massawa, Eritrea.[98] On 29 November, the Monitoring Group obtained signals data confirming the presence of the *Shaker 1* just 53 kilometres from Massawa, positioned close to the littoral facing flank of the Dahlak Islands (see annex 13).

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[96] Interview, Dubai, 13 December 2012.

[97] Interview with Eritrean businessman, Dubai, 6 March 2013. Interview with Dubai-based diplomat, 13 December 2012.

[98] Confirmed with source in Port of Jebel Ali, 14 December 2012.

114. The Monitoring Group has obtained an audio recording of Tesfamicael divulging, in March 2013, that several vehicles were delivered to Eritrea into the custody of the Department of Governmental Garages at Asha Golgol. He also divulged that he is an agent of the Government of Eritrea [99] A former employee at Asha Golgol has also witnessed Tesfamicael visit the Department in September 2012, where he met with Colonel Wedlu Gheresus "Barya". The employee confirmed that Tesfamicael is a known agent of the Colonel, and that he noticed the first batch of vehicles arriving in Asha Golgol in July 2012.[100]

115. The covert importation of such dual-use vehicles into Eritrea, to a facility operated by the military and with the assistance of military officials, therefore constitutes grounds to consider such activity as a violation of the arms embargo on Eritrea. The Monitoring Group has verified the above findings with the relevant Norwegian authorities and was in contact with these authorities throughout its investigation.

C. Importation of civilian aircraft related to military activities

Italian helicopters

116. Representatives of the Government of Italy confirmed that an Italian helicopter was temporarily exported to Eritrea from October 2010 to April 2012 for the purpose of carrying out mining surveys.[101] However, according to an Eritrean Air Force defector interviewed on 25 January 2013, an Italian technician was observed in early 2012 working on the helicopter in a military facility adjacent to the military apron of Asmara International Airport (see annex 14 for the location of the facility).

117. The Government of Italy failed to provide the Monitoring Group with additional information regarding the type of helicopter, make and model, and the names of the companies and individuals involved in the exportation process.[102]

118. During an interview with an Eritrean military defector, the Monitoring Group learned that a second Italian civilian light-helicopter was spotted in the fall of 2012 at Asha Golgol, inside the main military maintenance facility.[103] Once again, an Italian technician was observed mounting the helicopter, and testing the engine and the rotor after completion. The Monitoring Group continues to investigate the case.

Presidential jet

119. The presidential aircraft is a Grumman Gulfstream II G-1159, serial number 160, manufactured in 1975 in the United States of America. It has borne registration number E3-AAT since its exportation from the United States on 14 December 2011, where it had been registered under the number N-241MH (see annex 15 for a photograph of the aircraft).

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[99] Audio recording archived at the United Nations.

[100] Interview with employee, 15 May 2013.

[101] Meeting with representatives of the Government of Italy in Rome, 25 February 2013.

[102] Letter from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations to the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group, 30 April 2012.

[103] Interview with an Eritrean military defector, 15 May 2013.

120. On 27 October 2011, Berard Aviation Incorporated, a company based in the United States sold the plane to Nasair Eritrea, a private Eritrean airline company reportedly registered in the British Virgin Islands, operating irregular flights from Asmara to Dubai, Nairobi and Saudi Arabia. It was exported to Eritrea on 14 December 2011 by way of the airport in Heraklion in Greece.

121. On 2 October 2012, two Eritrean Air Force pilots defected with this aircraft to Saudi Arabia. After landing at Jizan airport, they asked for political asylum.

122. At 0900 hours, Saudi Coast Guard radars detected the presence of an aircraft flying at low altitude over the Red Sea towards Saudi Arabia. Two F-15 fighter jets took off from Khamis Mushait Air Force Base with orders to intercept the unidentified aircraft. Before their aircraft entered Saudi Arabian airspace, both Eritrean pilots identified themselves to Saudi authorities by radio, requesting the protection of Saudi Arabia. The Saudi jet fighters then escorted the Eritrean plane to the regional airport, King Abdullah of Jizan, where both officers were taken into custody.

123. Defections of Eritrean military pilots are not uncommon. By the end of June 2004, two Eritrean officers had flown their M-17 helicopter to Saudi Arabia and asked for political asylum, also at Jizan airport. In December 2006, two helicopter pilots landed in Saudi Arabia, in the province bordering the Red Sea across from Massawa. In March 2010, a group of 20 Eritrean Air Force officers also fled the country, seeking the protection of Ethiopia. Saudi Arabian authorities have informally confirmed that, as of January 2013, they still held the pilots and do not intend to deport them back to Eritrea. The plane was released in April 2013, after a first failed attempt following the defection of the pilot sent to fly the business jet back to Eritrea.

124. The defecting pilots are Colonel Yonas Weldeab, lead Eritrean Air Force trainer and reportedly lead pilot during the Y-12 operations between Eritrea and Somalia, and Major Mekonen Debessai, a former Sukhoi Su-27 pilot. These Y-12 flights moved commanders, arms and equipment for armed opposition groups in Somalia and the Sudan, until 2010.

125. The fact that two senior Eritrean Air Force pilots were flying a business jet owned by Nasair Eritrea confirm a pattern that has already been observed, whereby the Eritrean regime uses legitimate private businesses without any reported involvement in military affairs as a cover for military-related activities. The fact that they defected while flying the plane empty may also indicate that this aircraft was not only used to transport passengers.

126. In addition, the specific profile of the two pilots, involved in flying civilian aircraft to Somalia and the Sudan for the Eritrean external military intelligence service, may indicate that the presidential jet was also used to conduct similar operations.

127. On several occasions the Monitoring Group has requested Saudi authorities for access to the pilots. Saudi authorities have committed to providing such authorization but had not yet done so at the time of submission of the present report.

VI. Revenue collection outside Eritrea

A. Diaspora taxation and fundraising

128. Taking note of paragraphs 10 and 11 of resolution 2023 (2011), in which the Security Council decided that Eritrea should cease the use of the "diaspora tax", the Monitoring Group has conducted investigations to test whether such revenue collection practices have in fact ceased.

129. Following the previous report of the Monitoring Group, the Governments of Canada and Germany confronted Eritrea's consular representatives in their respective jurisdictions and warned against the continuation of diaspora taxation. However, the Group has obtained receipts, dated 2012 and 2013, which document taxation by the Government of Eritrea of its citizens living in the United Kingdom, Italy, Sweden and Canada, and it has been reliably informed by dozens of Eritrean citizens living in the diaspora of taxes being levied in other countries with significant Eritrean populations.[104] While formal collections may have ceased in the United States, Eritrean citizens reported that they continue to pay taxes through an informal network of tax collectors who then transfer cash donations directly back to Eritrea. In addition, coercive measures are being applied by Eritrean consulates, including the refusal of passports to citizens who do not pay their taxes (see annex 16 for samples of two per cent tax receipts).

130. The Group has obtained documentary evidence that the Government of Eritrea continues to raise finances for contribution to the Eritrean armed forces as part of its tax collection activities in the diaspora. The receipt from the Consulate General of Eritrea in Toronto, Canada, dated January 2013 (see annex 16) shows a requirement by an Eritrean citizen in Toronto to pay 300 Canadian dollars to the military forces of Eritrea. In addition, the documents show instructions given by the Consulate that all payments as of 1 September 2012 must be routed through a correspondent bank in Frankfurt, Germany, for onward transmission to the Housing and Commerce Bank in Eritrea, which is owned by the ruling PFDJ party.

131. The Monitoring Group has obtained an audio recording of Semere Ghebremariam Micael, the Consul General of the Eritrean Consulate General in Toronto, speaking on 21 April 2013 at the Centre Saint Louis in Winnipeg, Canada, where he mentioned the appointment of assistants and representatives of the Consulate in Winnipeg for the express purpose of collecting taxation from Eritrean citizens in that city. Ghebremariam also informed the gathering that Eritrean citizens would be precluded from investing in Eritrea unless they paid the two per cent tax.[105] On 29 May 2013, the Canadian Government announced that it would expel Ghebremariam from Canada in response to evidence of ongoing taxation exercised by the Eritrean Consulate in Toronto.[106]

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[104] Significant populations of Eritreans living abroad in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

[105] Audio recording archived at the United Nations.

[106] See http://news.nationalpost.com/2013/05/29/canada-expelling-eritrean-diplomat-for-using-consulate-to-shake-down-citizens-for-national-defence/.

132. Pursuant to resolution 2023 (2011), Member States have been asked to provide reports on steps taken to implement the provisions of the resolution. However, the Monitoring Group is not aware of any such implementation reports having been filed by Member States in whose jurisdiction the Group has previously documented tax collection activities by the Government of Eritrea. In addition, Eritrean citizens living in the diaspora who have filed complaints with law enforcement agencies in Italy and Sweden, countries in which the Eritrean consulate applies coercive measures, report they are frequently turned away by the police and told that there is nothing that can be done.

133. The Monitoring Group has reported extensively on some of the revenue collection methods and on the individuals involved in the revenue collection process in its previous reports (S/2011/433 and S/2012/545). The Group recommends that Member States exercise police powers to implement their obligations under resolution 2023 (2011).

B. Revenues from human trafficking

134. The Monitoring Group has also reported extensively in its previous reports (S/2011/433 and S/2012/545) on the role of Eritrean officials in the human trafficking rings operating in the eastern part of the Sudan, Egypt and Israel,[107] and has also identified a Swiss bank account that had been used to collect ransom payments extorted from the families of those being trafficked.

135. The Monitoring Group has continued to receive reports from human rights and refugee associations on the ongoing smuggling of thousands of Eritreans through the Sudan, into Sinai in Egypt and subsequently into Israel, although, since the completion of a defensive wall on the Israeli border with Egypt in 2012, most refugees now end their journeys in Egypt, most often in Cairo. On the way they are frequently subjected to torture and beatings or held hostage for ransom by Bedouin of the Sinai, in Egypt, and Rashaida Bedouin gangs in the Sudan and Eritrea, who often operate in tandem with Eritrean agents. Together, they extort sums as great as $40,000 from family members of the victims living in the diaspora.[108]

136. The kidnapping, ransom and extortion of Eritrean migrants by human trafficking rings is a complex business involving a number of parties. The Monitoring Group has attempted to obtain evidence of extortion payments for which Eritrean agents are the direct beneficiaries in order to demonstrate, as clearly as possible, the continuing involvement of the Government of Eritrea in this trade.

137. The Monitoring Group has obtained copies of money transfer receipts documenting the extortion payments made by the families of Eritrean victims of such kidnappings in 2011 and 2012, and where the recipient of the funds are named Eritrean individuals who collected the payments from locations within Egypt. For security reasons the receipts have not been annexed but rather archived at the United Nations, in order to mitigate any possible threat against any of the named

[107] See for example, the report of Amnesty International, "Egypt/Sudan: Refugees face kidnapping for ransom, brutal treatment and human trafficking", 3 April 2013.

[108] Interviews with Eritrean human rights activists 2012 and 2013.

individuals. The recipient on one receipt is a self-confessed agent for the Eritrean Government.[109]

138. The Monitoring Group has also received testimony regarding ransom fees that have been paid directly to Eritrean officials. In one case, a Germany-based Eritrean citizen was forced to raise roughly 9,000 euros from friends and family to release two of his cousins who had been kidnapped in Sinai, Egypt, in 2011, after they had escaped from Eritrea and had joined a human trafficking caravan in the Sudan. The funds were transferred to a family member in Eritrea who delivered it in cash to a Government security office in Asmara.[110]

139. The Monitoring Group has received considerable information related to the involvement of an Eritrean national, Kassate Ta'ame Akolom (also known as Angosom Ta'ame) in leading a human trafficking and hostage-taking ring operating in Eritrea, northern Ethiopia and eastern Sudan. The ring is responsible for smuggling hundreds of refugees into Ethiopia and the Sudan, as well as escapees from Eritrea, to Egypt and Israel.[111]

140. Ta'ame served for 10 years in the Eritrean military, as well as operating for a period as an intelligence officer.[112] Following his military service, Ta'ame arrived in Tigray, Ethiopia, portraying himself as an Eritrean defector. As such he was allowed to join the ranks of the Eritrean Movement for Democracy and Justice (EMDJ), an Eritrean opposition group operating in Ethiopia, as a team leader.[113]

141. Ta'ame was arrested as he crossed back into Ethiopia in January 2012 carrying a 9 mm pistol and 380,000 Ethiopian Birr in cash (approximately 22,000 USD), and driving a Land Cruiser, in which a Kalashnikov pattern assault rifle was also found.[114] The Ethiopian police stated that Ta'ame confessed he was working for General Teklai Kifle "Manjus", who has been named by the Monitoring Group in previous reports as a key coordinator of the human smuggling trade out of Eritrea.

142. Following his arrest, Ta'ame was brought to Addis Ababa for further interrogation, when he changed his confession and steadfastly refused to admit he was an Eritrean intelligence officer active between Eritrea, Sudan and Ethiopia.[115] Ta'ame did however admit that during the period prior to his arrest he was an EMDJ member. Under this cover, he regularly travelled to Shagarab refugee camp in eastern Sudan, where he ran a coffee shop. He explained the large sum of money he was caught with came from the proceeds of his coffee shop.[115]

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[109] The Monitoring Group has been in contact with the individual named on the receipt who has confirmed that he worked for the Government of Eritrea.

[110] Interview with victim's family, 18 February 2012.

[111] Telephone conversation with confidential source, Tel Aviv, 6 May 2012.

[112] He served in the 28th Division, 4th brigade, and 2nd battalion. Interview with Kassate Ta'ame Akolom, Addis Ababa, 21 and 22 June 2012.

[113] EMDJ is an armed Eritrean opposition group supported by Ethiopia and based out of Shire, Tigray region, Ethiopia. Interview with diplomatic source, Addis Ababa, June 2012.

[114] The arrest took place at the border crossing between Sudan and Humera in January 2012. He was transferred to Meqelle, Ethiopia, and jailed there until June 2012 when he was brought to Addis Ababa for an interview with the Monitoring Group.

[115] Interview of Ta'ame, Addis Ababa, 21 and 22 June 2012.

143. At the time of his arrest, Ta'ame was accompanied by Solomon Lema, an Ethiopian national, who is a music composer and a family relative of Ta'ame's.[116] Lema, on his own admission, was used by Ta'ame to receive several large money transfers. The Monitoring Group interviewed three of Ta'ame accomplices who testified that he regularly received money transfers from abroad, including at least two payments sent from Israel.[117] Lema insisted that the sums he received, which ranged between 100,000 to 200,000 Ethiopian birr ($5,000 to $10,000), were used to buy musical instruments and a minibus, and were not related to the human trafficking or hostage release business.[117]

144. However, during the course of its investigation, the Monitoring Group has received several independent testimonies by Eritrean nationals who were themselves smuggled by human trafficking agents and who, during the interview process, recognized Ta'ame when they were shown a portrait photograph of him (see annex 17).[118] Several individuals report having seen Ta'ame in the Shagarab camp, in the Sudan, constantly on the telephone coordinating the transfers of refugee candidates through the Sudan with other Eritrean nationals, with the assistance of Rashaida smugglers.[118]

VII. Revenues from the mining sector and due diligence

145. In its resolution 2023 (2011), the Security Council called upon Eritrea to demonstrate transparency in its public finances, including through cooperation with the Monitoring Group, and requested the Committee, with the assistance of the Group, to draft guidelines for the optional use of Member States to prevent funds derived from the Eritrean mining sector from being used to contribute to violations of resolutions 1844 (2008), 1862 (2009), 1907 (2009), and 2023 (2011).

146. In light of the covert and fungible nature of hard currency management in Eritrea,[119] the cash transfers by the Government of Eritrea to agents of Al-Shabaab, as documented in a previous report of the Monitoring Group (S/2011/433), and

[116] Their mothers are from the same Eritrean clan. Interview with Solomon Lema, Addis Ababa, 3 June 2012.

[117] Interviews with Amanuel Tesfai Haday and Tedros Bereket Ali, Addis Ababa, 3 November 2012.

[118] Interviews of Eritrean refugees, Israel, 22 July, 18, 21, 23 and 30 August, 1 September and 31 October 2012.

[119] As reported in S/2011/433, Eritrea manages two parallel economies: a formal economic sphere ostensibly managed by the State, and an opaque, largely offshore financial system controlled by elements of the ruling PFDJ party and their supporters. According to government officials, the formal economic system involves transactions almost exclusively in nakfa, the non-convertible Eritrean national currency, and is characterized by a chronic hard currency deficit that theoretically curbs Eritrea's ability to provide financial support to foreign-armed groups. The informal, PFDJ-controlled economy is in many respects a legacy of the financial organization of EPLF during the independence struggle. It involves a much higher proportion of hard currency transactions than the formal economy and is managed almost entirely offshore through a labyrinthine multinational network of companies, individuals and bank accounts, many of which do not declare any affiliation to PFDJ or the Eritrean State and routinely engage in "grey" or illicit activities. Hard currency deposits, such as they exist, are officially managed by a hard currency oversight board, comprising representatives of the Ministry of National Development, the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Eritrea, the Commercial Bank of Eritrea and the Director of the PFDJ Economic Affairs Department, Hagos Gebrehiwot (also known as Hagos "Kisha"). While the Bank of Eritrea may, in theory, exist as the country's apex hard currency depository, in practice, hard currency appropriation takes place through a number of banks and informal channels.

Eritrea's current connections to political spoilers and agents of Al-Shabaab as documented above, the Group recommends that the Committee consider the implementation of due diligence procedures for the control of mining revenues.

147. Such procedures could mitigate the risks that hard currency raised through mining revenues could be appropriated and channelled through the regime's various financial structures, and subsequently used for activities that would constitute a violation of any of the above-mentioned resolutions.

A. Mining activities in Eritrea

148. According to the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Eritrea, there are no less than 21 exploration mining companies and one production company operating in Eritrea.[120] The principal minerals of interest are potash, as well as precious base metals such as gold, copper and zinc.

149. Of the 20 companies, 3 are now nearing production:

(a) Sunridge Gold Corp: this company, which is due to complete a feasibility study for its Asmara project in 2013, estimates that the mine will produce over 365,000 tons of copper, 812,000 tons of zinc and significant amounts of gold and silver over a 15-year mine life;[121]

(b) South Boulder Mines Ltd.: this Australian-based company has the potential to be the world's first and largest modern opencast potash mine, with an estimated 1 billion ton resource that could support the project for over 20 years.[122] Production is expected to start no later than 2016;

(c) China SFECO Group: this Chinese-based company purchased its assets in Eritrea from Chalice Gold Mines Ltd. in September 2012.[123]

150. One further company, Nevsun Resources Ltd., is already in operation. This Canadian company operates the Bisha gold and copper mine which began commercial production in February 2011. Bisha produced 379,000 ounces of gold in 2011. The mine's production for 2011 was worth $614 million.[124] According to Nevsun, gold production for 2012 amounted to 313,000 ounces.[125] Once depletion of the gold reserves take place, Nevsun estimates Bisha will produce 10,300,000 ounces of silver, 860,000,000 pounds of copper and 1,890,000,000 pounds of zinc.[126]

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[120] For a 2011 concessions map, see http://www.moem.gov.er/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=51&Itemid=49.

[121] See http://www.grandich.com/2012/11/grandich-client-sunridge-gold-54/.

[122] See http://www.southbouldermines.com.au/files/120830-A-World-Class-Potash-Mine-in-Development-Presentation-for-Africa-Down-Under-2012.pdf.

[123] Chalice Gold Mines, "Chalice completes sale of Zara Gold Project in Eritrea to China SFECO Group and ENAMCO for combined US$114M", 4 September 2012. Chalice Gold Mines paid an unspecified amount in sales taxes to the Government of Eritrea and continues to explore at the Mogoraib North VMS Exploration Project in Eritrea.

[124] See http://nevsun.com/news/2012/march21/.

[125] Cliff Davis, Nevsun CEO, conference call transcript, 21 March 2013.

[126] See http://www.nevsun.com/projects/bisha-main/.

151. As the only producing company, Nevsun is therefore the only mining company in Eritrea that has paid taxes, royalties and equity payments on production to the Government of Eritrea.

B. Payments to the Government of Eritrea

152. In November 2012, Cliff Davis, the Chief Executive Officer of Nevsun, stated that the Bisha mine is transitioning towards copper production and that over the life of the mine, which is expected to last until at least 2024, remittances to Eritrea are likely to exceed $1 billion.[127]

153. Forty per cent of the Bisha gold and copper mine is held by the State-owned company ENAMCO and 60 per cent is held by Nevsun. As such Nevsun is required to pay a return of equity to ENAMCO from production, in addition to taxes and royalties to the State of Eritrea.

154. In a conference call to investors on 21 March 2013, Cliff Davis said that Nevsun paid "over $300 million" to the State of Eritrea for "taxes, royalties and return of equity" during the four quarters of 2012.[128] According to the company's financial statement, the precise figure for 2012 is $317 million.[129] This was a substantial increase from roughly $148 million paid out in 2011.[130]

155. Neither Nevsun nor the Government of Eritrea have declared how these payments were made, or to which banks, institutions or companies within Eritrea such funds were paid. This is significant, given the opacity and fungible nature of the hard currency system as explained above and in previous reports of the Monitoring Group.

156. In addition, the Monitoring Group has been informed that during the course of 2012 the former General Manager of ENAMCO, Berhane Habtemariam, was appointed as Minister of Finance for Eritrea, following opposition to his predecessor in the Finance Ministry over opacity in the reporting on how gold revenues were being recorded. Habtemariam also previously served as the Auditor General of Eritrea. The Group understands that Habtemariam still exercises influence at ENAMCO as well as in the office of the Auditor General, and that such influence constitutes a potential conflict of interest in relation to the transparent record-keeping of mining revenues by Eritrean financial institutions.

157. The Monitoring Group contacted senior directors at Nevsun to seek clarification of the nature of the company's payments, but it has yet to receive a response.

C. Due diligence procedures

158. In its previous report (S/2012/545), the Monitoring Group proposed three options for the Committee's consideration on how best to apply due diligence procedures to the mining sector in Eritrea. The full scope of these options, as set out in that report (S/2012/545, paras. 115-121), are as follows:

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[127] See Cliff Davis's comments (http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?DocId=5812597&Language=E&Mode=1).

[128] Cliff Davis, Nevsun CEO, conference call transcript, 21 March 2013.

[129] 2012 Nevsun Corporate Social Responsibility Report.

[130] 2011 Nevsun Corporate Social Responsibility Report.

(a) Voluntary disclosure and earmarking;

(b) Joint supervision;

(c) Mandatory disclosure.

159. Option 1 requires voluntary participation in an international framework for the management of natural resources, such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and would also require the Government of Eritrea and the relevant companies to publish revenues and payments. This option is only viable where it can be held to account by a vibrant and active civil society and where there would be an enabling environment for credible external audits to take place.

160. Option 3 requires host Governments of companies with mining interests in Eritrea to disclose details of all payments to the Government of Eritrea, which would allow national authorities and/or the Monitoring Group to follow up on any relevant enquiries. This option would pose considerable practical problems, notably the difficulty of conducting financial investigations in Eritrea. Even should there be capacity to pursue the trajectory of specific financial flows from Eritrea abroad, the Group is likely to run into numerous legal obstacles in gaining access to information related to such financial flows, which must pass through any number of overseas correspondent banks and/or money transfer agencies.

161. As such, the Monitoring Group believes that option 1 and option 3, whether on their own or applied together, would be insufficient to mitigate the risk of any funds being diverted towards violations of relevant Security Council resolutions. Even if funds were to be transparently recorded by companies and the Government of Eritrea and received at a designated central account, there would be no guarantee that such revenues would not be misappropriated through the opaque hard currency management system described above and in the previous report of the Group (S/2011/433).

162. Consequently, the Monitoring Group recommends option 2 as the only viable alternative until such a time as the Security Council decides to lift sanctions on Eritrea. Under this option, companies would be required to pay into a jointly administered account, involving the Government of Eritrea and an international supervisory body that could approve the distribution of such funds for specifically earmarked purposes. The account could be an escrow account, held by the Government of Eritrea and a supervisory agent appointed by the Security Council, or by an external body such as the World Bank or the African Development Bank. A comparable model might be Liberia's Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme (GEMAP). In addition, this option could be implemented in parallel with options 1 and 3, as supplementary measures.

163. The Monitoring Group is of the opinion that such a control mechanism would allow Eritrea to pursue the development of its mining and other economic sectors, with the proviso that the expenditure of mining revenues are supervised until such time as sanctions are lifted. The success of such a system would require the voluntary participation of the Government of Eritrea.

D. Other issues

164. The Monitoring Group has not commented on corporate social responsibility issues that have been identified in the public domain over Nevsun's dealings with a

Government-appointed contractor that is alleged to have used forced labour at the Bisha mine.[131] This issue remains under the study of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea.

VIII. Acts that obstruct the implementation of resolution 1862 (2009)

165. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 1907 (2009), the Security Council demanded that Eritrea make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action since the clashes of 10 to 12 June 2008, so that those concerned might ascertain the presence and condition of Djiboutian prisoners of war.

166. On 6 October 2011, the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations addressed a letter to the Secretary-General informing him of the escape of two Djiboutian prisoners of war from an Eritrean prison, while noting that the Government of Eritrea had denied detaining any Djiboutian prisoners of war (S/2011/617). Subsequently, in its report of 13 July 2012 (S/2012/545), the Monitoring Group confirmed that Eritrean authorities had indeed been holding Djiboutian military personnel and that at least five prisoners of war were known to be still alive at the time.

167. Furthermore, in its report of 13 July (S/2012/545, para. 137), the Monitoring Group recommended that the Government of Eritrea should immediately provide all available information relating to the status of Djiboutian prisoners of war in its custody or Djiboutian military personnel reported missing in action following the hostilities of June 2008. However, a member of the Committee placed a hold on a draft letter drawing the attention of the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to this recommendation.

168. The Government of Eritrea has yet to acknowledge that it holds Djiboutian combatants, or to provide information on their current condition. On 31 January 2013, the Monitoring Group met in Brussels with the political adviser to the President of Eritrea, Yemane Ghebreab, and enquired about the Djiboutian prisoners of war. He responded that all matters concerning the resolution of the conflict with Djibouti could only be addressed through the mediation of Qatar, and that no other intermediary was necessary.

169. However, during the course of its current mandate, the Monitoring Group has noted the lack of any progress on article 3, concerning prisoners of war, of the Comprehensive Agreement signed on 6 June 2010 by Djibouti and Eritrea under Qatari auspices. Nevertheless, on 6 February 2013, the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations informed the Group that the Government of Djibouti has submitted the necessary justifications for the mediation by Qatar to take place and is letting the current process run its course until all options have been exhausted.

170. As in its previous report, the Monitoring Group notes that the Security Council in its resolution 2023 (2011), demanded that Eritrea make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action or who may be held by Eritrea as prisoners of war.

[131] See Human Rights Watch, "Hear No Evil: Forced Labor and Corporate Responsibility in Eritrea's Mining Sector" (available at http://www.hrw.org/reports/2013/01/15/hear-no-evil-0).

171. It is the continuing assessment of the Monitoring Group that Eritrea's denial that it holds Djiboutian prisoners of war and its refusal to provide information constitutes obstruction of resolution 1862 (2009), and that those responsible should be considered for targeted measures under resolution 1907 (2009).

IX. Obstruction of the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group

172. In paragraph 15 (e) of resolution 1907 (2009), the Security Council prohibited obstruction of the investigations or the work of the Monitoring Group.

173. Further to section I.A above, the Government of Eritrea has persistently prevented the Monitoring Group from visiting Asmara or pursuing its investigations inside Eritrea.

174. In addition, the contents of strictly confidential monthly progress reports of the Monitoring Group to the Committee, as required under paragraph 13 (l) of Security Council resolution 2060 (2012), have been obtained by the Government of Eritrea and distributed through social media and to press outlets.

175. The Monitoring Group considers those responsible for these acts to be in violation of paragraph 15 (e) of resolution 1907 (2009).

X. Recommendations

Arms embargo

176. The Monitoring Group recommends that the Security Council establish a notification and five-day non-objection procedure for approving the importation into Eritrea of certain categories of civilian equipment and spare parts that could be used for military purposes, including civilian aircraft and high mobility and tracked vehicles.

Extraterritorial collection of revenues

177. The Monitoring Group recommends that the Security Council and the Committee request Member States, notably those with sizeable Eritrean diaspora populations such as Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Norway, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States, to submit implementation reports pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 2023 (2011) by 31 December 2013.

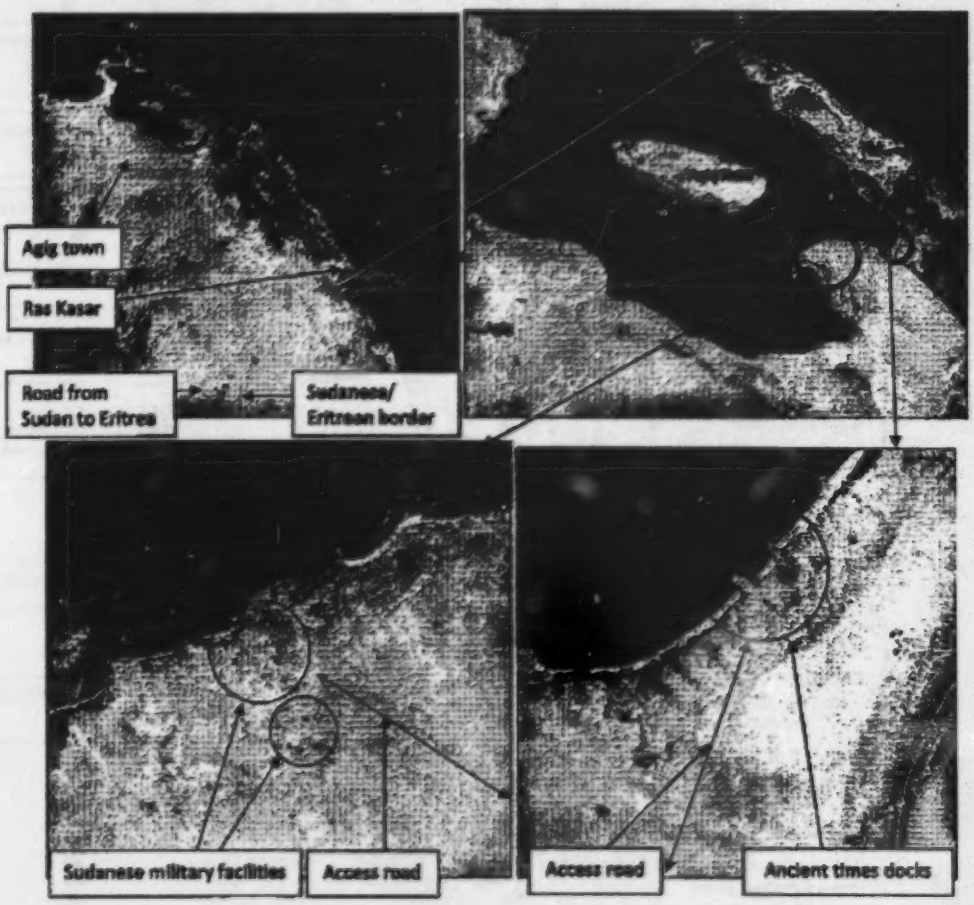
Due diligence on mining revenues

178. The Monitoring Group recommends the adoption of a due diligence framework for the control of Eritrea's mining revenues, as set out above. The Group recommends the creation of an escrow account for the receipt of taxes, royalties and equity payments due to the Government of Eritrea, which could be jointly and voluntarily managed by the Government of Eritrea and by an appropriate third party. The joint supervisory body could be based partly on the concept of GEMAP introduced in Liberia.

Annex 1

Aerial view of Ageeg (also known as Agig) and its surroundings

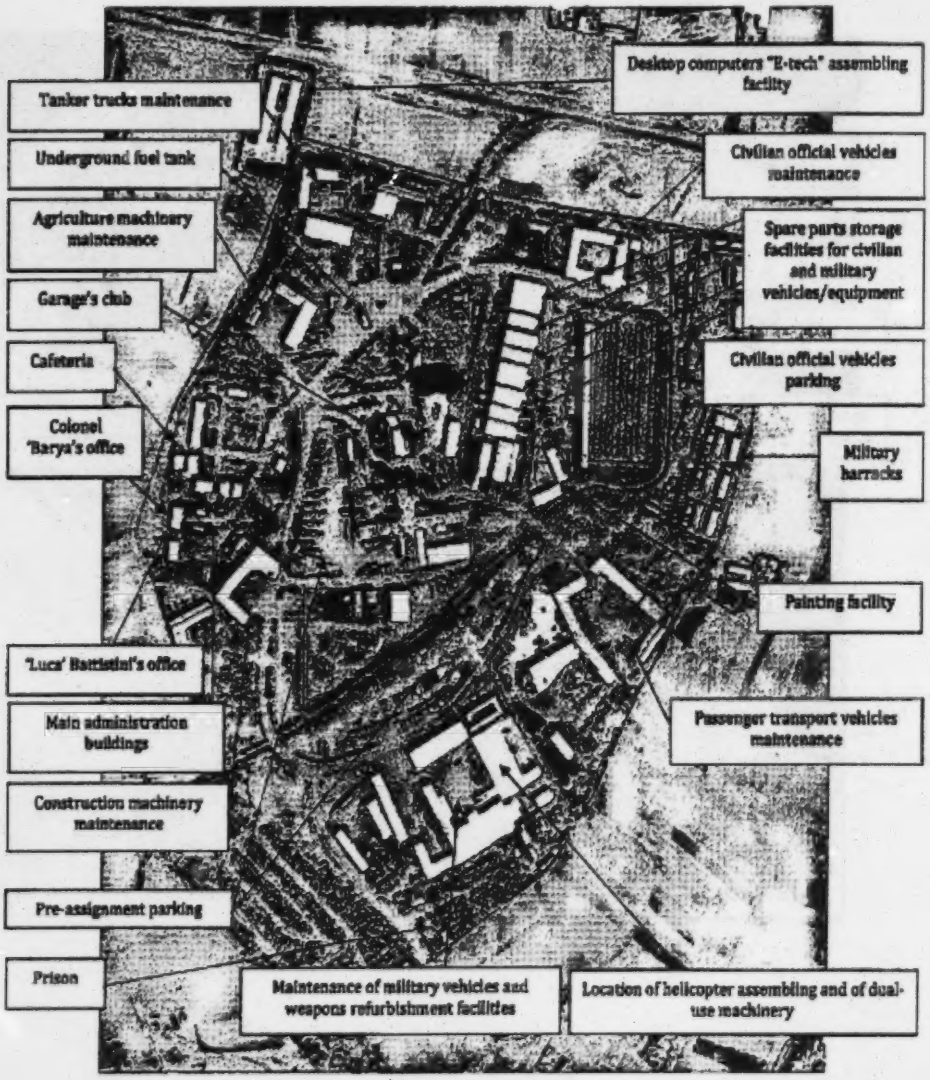
Imagery date: 19 June 2004/Source: Google Earth 7.0.3.8542
Coordinates: 18°12'8.75"N 38°21'39.41"



Annex 2

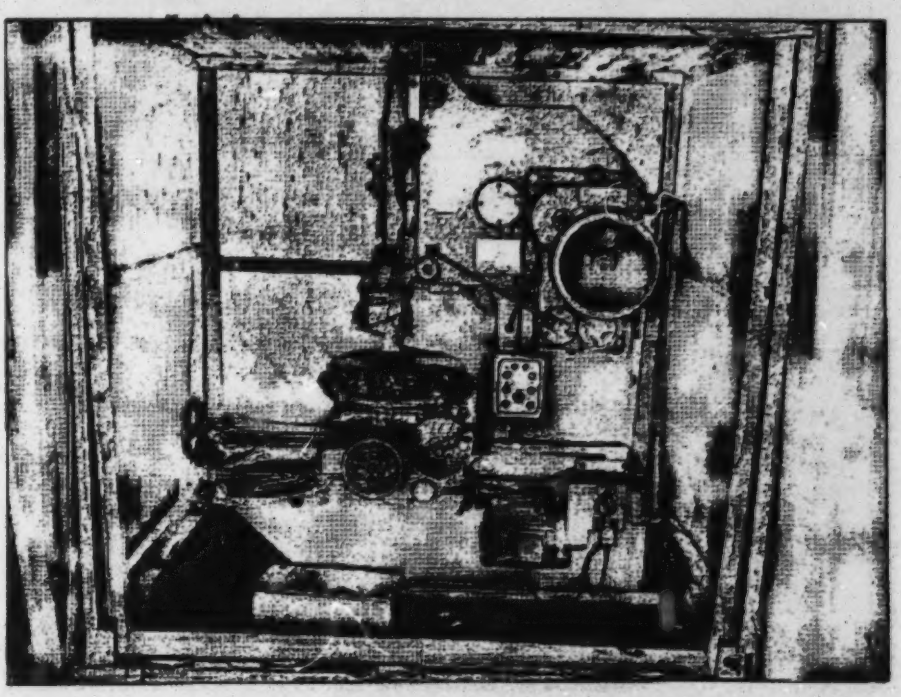
Aerial view of Asha Golgol

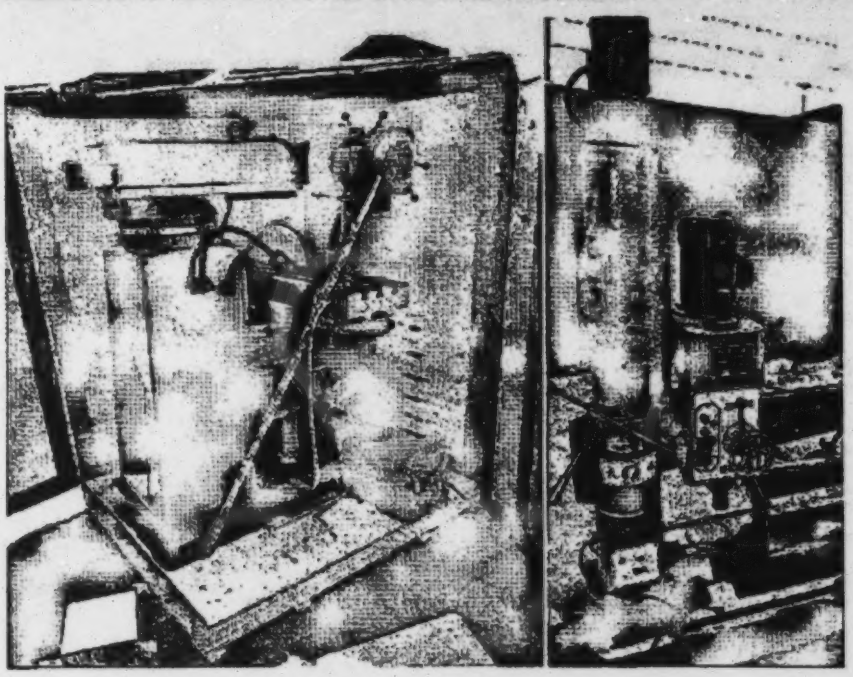
Imagery date: 31 January 2011/Source: Google Earth 7.0.3.8542
Coordinates: 15°14'47.49"N 38°50'6.41"E

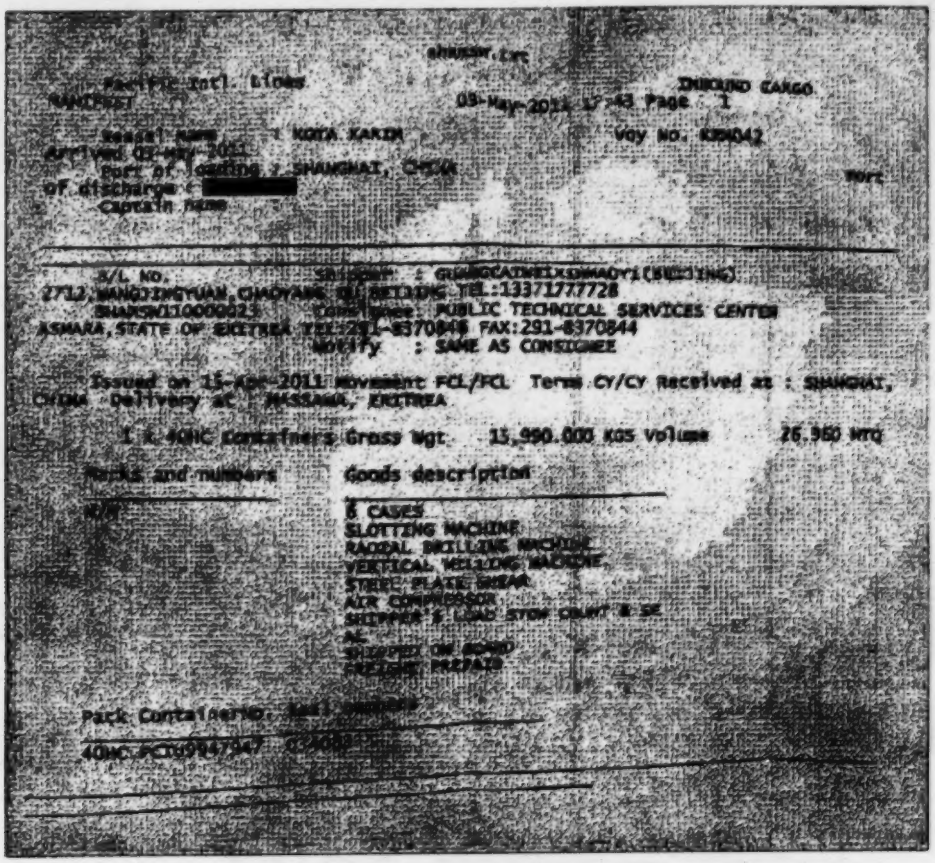


Annex 3

Photographs and bill of lading for import of radial drilling equipment and vertical milling equipment







shanghai

Pacific Intl. Lines

INBOUND CARGO MANIFEST

03-May-2011 17:43 Page 1

Vessel name : KOTA KARIM Voy No. KK0042

Arrived 03-MAY-2011

Port of loading : SHANGHAI, CHINA

Port of discharge : [redacted]

Captain name :

B/L NO. SHIPPER : GUANGCAIMEIXINHAOYI(BEIJING)

2712,WANGJINGYUAN,CHAOYANG QU,BEIJING TEL:13371777728

SHAPSW1T0000025 CONSIGNEE: PUBLIC TECHNICAL SERVICES CENTER

ASMARA,STATE OF ERITREA TEL:291-8370848 FAX:291-8370844

NOTIFY : SAME AS CONSIGNEE

Issued on 15-Apr-2011 Movement FCL/FCL Term CY/CY Received at : SHANGHAI, CHINA Delivery at : MASSAWA, ERITREA

1 X 40HC Containers Gross Wgt 13,990.000 KGS Volume 26.950 MTQ

Marks and numbers Goods description

N/M

8 CASES

SLOTTING MACHINE

RADIAL DRILLING MACHINE

VERTICAL MILLING MACHINE

STEEL PLATE SHEAR

AIR COMPRESSOR

SHIPPER'S LOAD STOW COUNT & SE

AL

SHIPPED ON BOARD

FREIGHT PREPAID

Pack Container No. Seal Number

40HC FCIU9947947 [redacted]

Annex 4

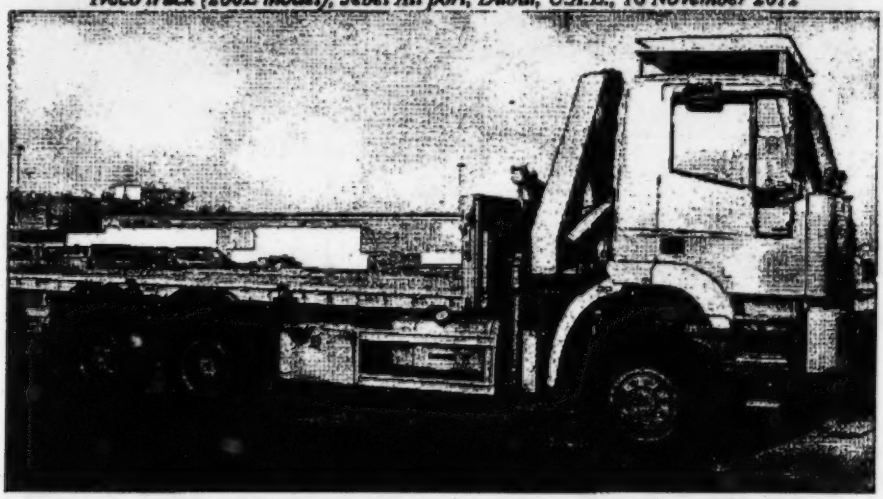
Photographs of initial group of decommissioned vehicles at Jebel Ali port, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Mercedes-Benz truck, (2638A model), Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., October 2012

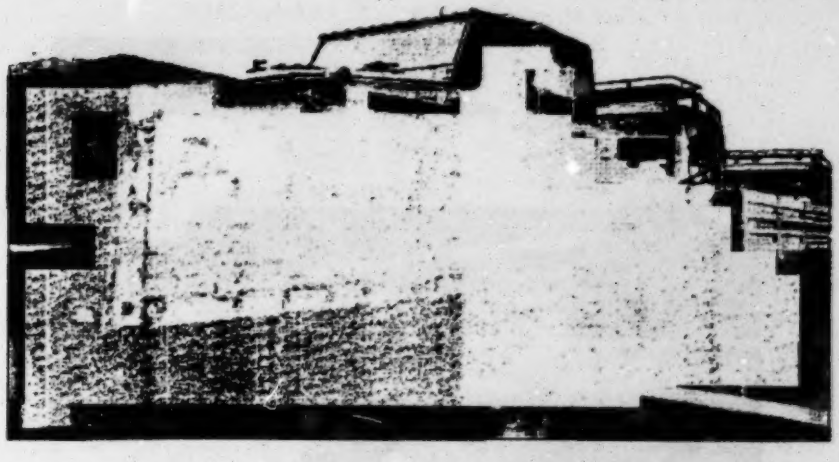
Scania truck (P-93 model), Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., October 2012

Iveco trucks (260E model), Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E. 18 November 2012

Iveco truck (260E model), Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., 18 November 2012



Mercedes-Benz G-Wagen staff vehicle (240 model), Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., October 2012

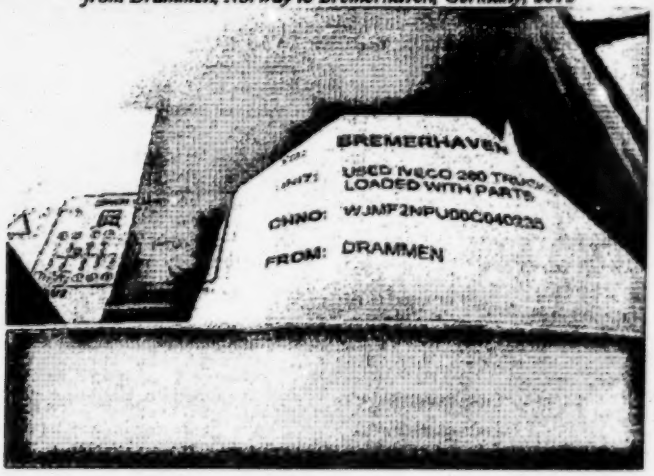


Annex 5

Photographs of shipping labels on two Iveco trucks: MV *Morning Linda*

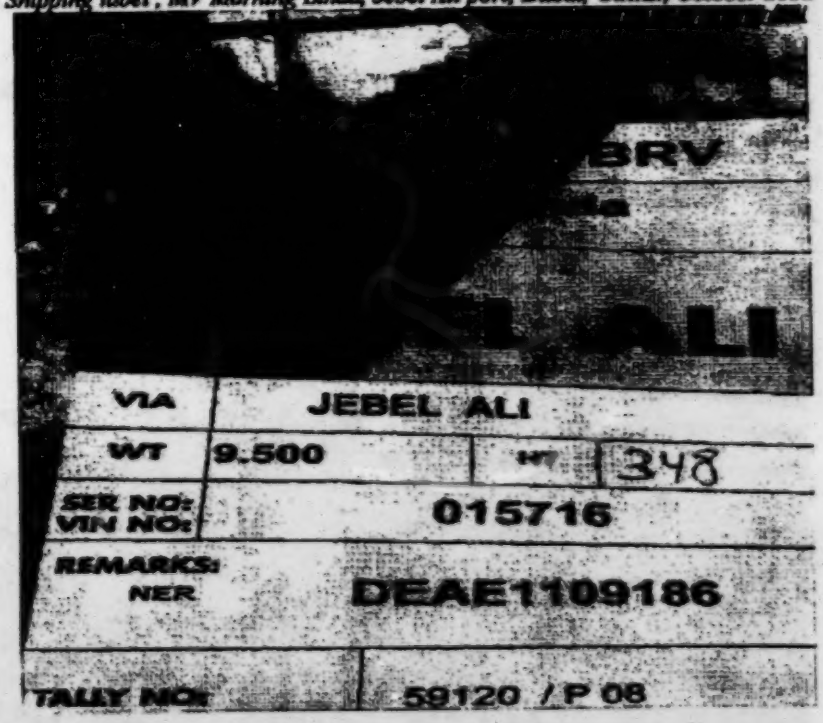
NMT ID sticker identifying Iveco truck shipped from Bremerhaven, Germany, to Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., October 2012

Some Iveco trucks offloaded in Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., bear shipping note indicating prior shipment from Drammen, Norway to Bremerhaven, Germany, 2012



Shipping label , MV Morning Linda, Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., October 2012

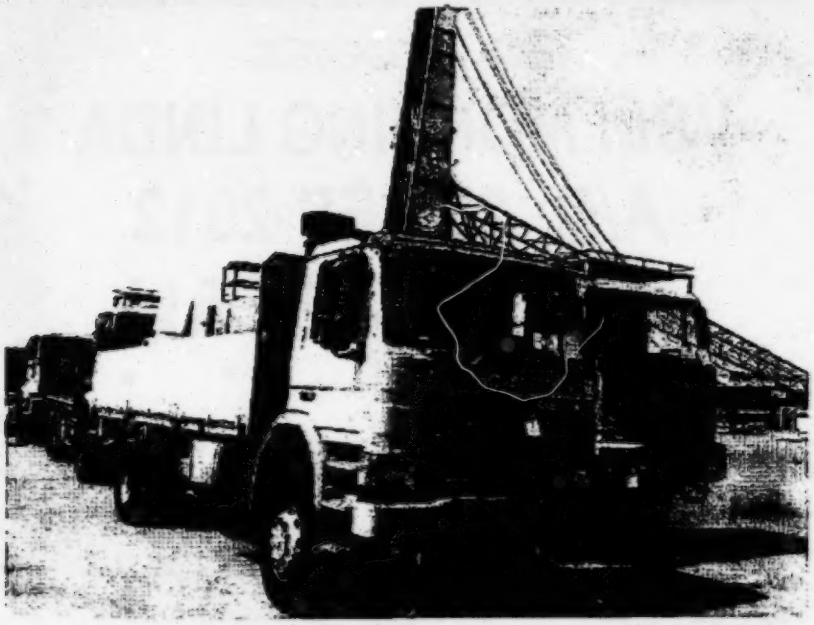
Shipping label , MV Morning Linda, Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., October 2012

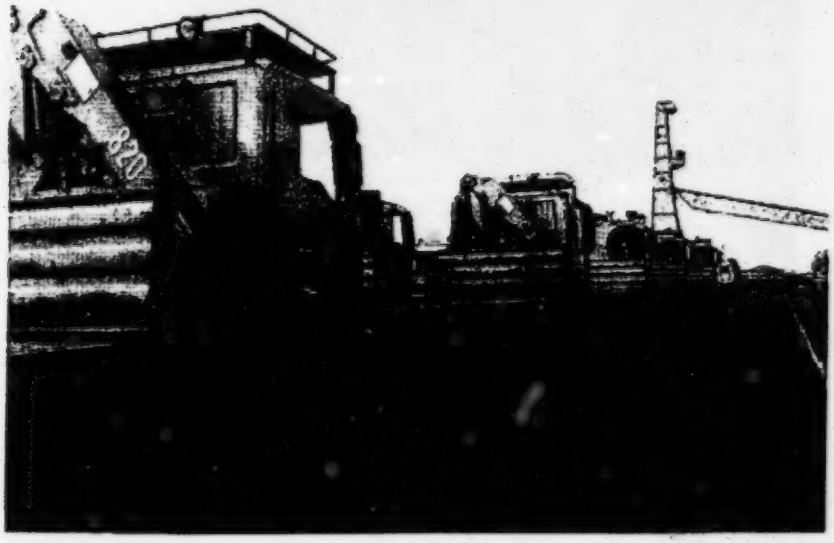


Annex 6

Photographs of additional decommissioned vehicles at Jebel Ali port, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Scania and Iveco trucks, Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., 2012.





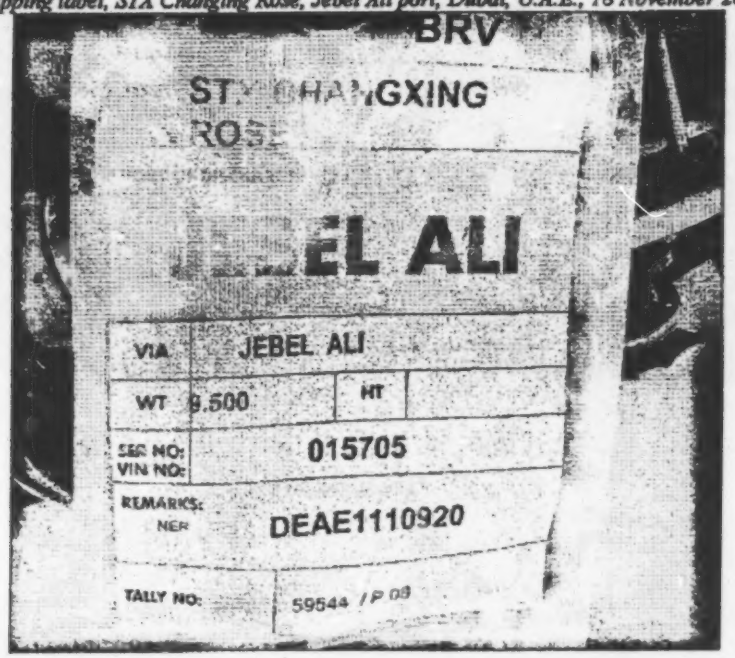
Iveco truck, Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., October 2012.

Annex 7

Photographs of shipping labels showing vehicles transported on the STX *Changxing Rose*

Shipping label, STX Changxing Rose, Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., 18 November 2012

Shipping label, STX Changing Rose, Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., 18 November 2012

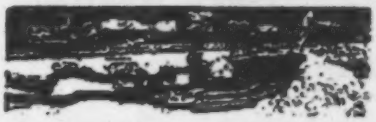


Annex 8

Cargo list of 18 August 2012 issued by Brukt & Nytt Maskineri Eksport

machine contacting

BRUKT/NYTT MASKINERI EKSPORT
ENKELTPERSON FORETAK
Ørngebarmen 1-1348 Rykkinn
NORWAY - Org.nr.NO 988 422 911 MVA



Tel: 004767188932
Mobil: 004797747599
Fax: 004767161682
Professional Telecom
Aker as 51701/A0054
Danmarksplass
Oslo-Norway
E-mail:[illegible]

LLC Central Point General Trading
P.O.Box 121095
Dubai Frij Al Murar Golf street
Dubai Emirates United Arab

Invoice no. 12003
18.08.2012

1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C030025	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
2 pcs. used Tamrock compressors	NOK	4.000,-
1 pcs. used Bomrade compressor	NOK	2.000,-
1 pcs. used pressure tank	NOK	500,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C030153	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Atlas compressor	NOK	1.500,-
1 pcs. used metal cutter	NOK	4.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C020024	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Wiberg agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C039865	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Jesper saw	NOK	1.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C041536	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Doabiet agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 pcs. used Kverneland agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-

[illegible]
BRUKT/NYTT [illegible]

1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C019573	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Kongskilde agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 pcs. used Kverneland agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C039780	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Mercedes Benz 240 jeep. Chnr. WDB46131017061977	NOK	30.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C040235	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Mercedes Benz 240 jeep. Chnr. WDB46132017042595	NOK	30.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C010065	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Mercedes Benz 240 jeep. Chnr. WDB46131017053380	NOK	30.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C041456	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Stegsted agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 pcs. used Kverneland agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C040139	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
2 pcs. Kverneland agricultural plows	NOK	4.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C041496	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Stegsted agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 pcs. used Kverneland agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C050939	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Stegsted agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 pcs. used Kverneland agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C015871	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. used Kongskilde agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-
1 pcs. used Kverneland agricultural plow	NOK	2.000,-

Testamicael Tekeste
BRUKT/NYTT MASKINERI EXPO
Eidsgata 1 - 1348 Rykkinn
NORWAY - Org.nr. NO 982 422 267 MVA
Tel: +47 67 16 09 32 - Fax +47 67 12 70 [illegible]

1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WIMF2NPU00C030331	NOK	[illegible]
Loaded with:		
13 pcs. electrical cabinets	NOK	4.300,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C015096	NOK	300.000
Loaded with:		
5 pallets new excavator undercarriage parts	NOK	100.000,-
7 pallets Iveco/Man spare parts	NOK	30.000,-
5 pcs. tires 14.00x20	NOK	2.500,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WIMF2NPU00C039632	NOK	300 000,-
Loaded with:		
4 pallets new excavator undercarriage parts	NOK	75.000,-
13 pcs. tires 14.00x20	NOK	6.500,-
9 pcs. tires 14.00x20	NOK	4.500,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C068768	NOK	300.000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. diesel electric aggregate s/n D1552. Mobile	NOK	150.000,-
1 pcs. electrical cabinet	NOK	5.000,-
4 pcs. pipes	NOK	1.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00CD30865	NOK	300.000
Loaded with:		
11 pallets electrical equipment	NOK	3.000,-
2 pcs. tires 14.00x20	NOK	1.000,-
1 unit used Iveco 260E chnr. WJMF2NPU00C040140	NOK	500 000,-
Loaded with:		
1 pcs. Stamford generator	NOK	15.000,-
Total price C+f Dubai	NOK	6.537.500,-

Testamicael Tekeste
BRUKTNYTT MASKINER/ EXPORT
Brugata 1 - 1348 Rykkinn
NORWAY - Org.nr. NO 882 422 80. MVA
Tel: +47 67 18 05 52 - Fax +47 67 [illegible]

Annex 9

Central Point General Trading LLC bill of lading

BRUKT & NYTT MASKINER/ EXPORT
BRINGEBÆRSTIEN 1
1348 RYKKINN - NORWAY

BILL OF LADING

LID036BRVJBA0005

LLC CENTRAL POINT GENERAL TRADING
P.O.BOX 121088
DUBAI FRIJ AL MARAR GOLF STREET
DUBAI EMIRATES UNITED ARAB
TEL 00971425624491, 00971567484275

SAME AS CONSIGNEE

NMTC B.V.
Gorslaan 30
1441 RG Purmerend
The Netherlands

MORNING LINDA

BREMERHAVEN

JEBEL ALI

GOTHENBURG

THREE (3)

SEE ATTACHED LIST / 20 UNITS

120 208 4GS

PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY SHIPPER

NMT INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING DUBAI LLC
THE PALLADIUM, UNIT #1004, 10TH FLOOR
JUMEIRAH LAKES TOWERS,
DUBAI - U A E
TEL + 971 4 4464330 FAX + 971 4 4464331

FREIGHT PREPAID

COPY

SHIPPED ON BOARD

NOT NEGOTIABLE

VESSEL NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCESSORIES AND / OR LOOSE ITEMS INCLUDING PERSONAL EFFECTS OF ANY KIND SAID TO BE STOWED IN OR ON VEHICLE

Place and Date of Issue:
GOTHENBURG, 31 AUGUST 2012

Signed by:
NMT as Agents for the Carrier NMT Lines

BILL OF LADING

ATTACHED LIST PAGE 1 OF 1

LID036BRVJBA0005

WJMF2NPU00C019899	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C019227	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C219456	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C342507	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C316815	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C309888	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C009730	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C010910	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C015716	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C046650	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C019550	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C016864	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU0 C016837	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C019770	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C016572	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C046805	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C160900	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C330573	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C050801	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37 TRUCK	9 500 KGS

Annex 10

Golden Mark General Trading LLC bill of lading

Shipper / Exporter (complete name and address)
BRUKT & NYTT MASKINERI EXPORT
BRINGEBÆRSTIEN 1
1340 RYKKINN - NORWAY

BILL OF LADING B/L No

LIO036BRVJBA0005

Consignee (complete name and address)
GOLDEN MARK GENERAL TRADING LLC
P.O BOX 89256
DUBAI - U.A.E
TEL NO: +971 4 2334744
FAX NO: +971 4 2334758

NMT LINES

Notify (complete name and address)
SAME AS CONSIGNEE

NMTC B.V.
Gorslaan 30
1441 RG Purmerend
The Netherlands

Local Vessel	From
---	---
Ocean Vessel	**Port of Loading**
MORNING LINDA	BREMERHAVEN
Port of Discharge	**Port of final Destination**	**Freight payable at**	**Number of original B/L**
JEBEL ALI	---	GOTHENBURG	THREE (3)
Marks and Nos	**Number and kind of packages**	**Description of goods**	**Gross weight**	**Measurement**
		SEE ATTACHED LIST 20 UNITS	190,000 KGS	

PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY SHIPPER

NMT INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING DUBAI LLC
THE PALLADIUM, UNIT #1004, 10TH FLOOR
JUMEIRAH LAKES TOWERS,
DUBAI - U.A.E.
TEL + 971 4 4484330 FAX + 971 4 4484331

FREIGHT PREPAID

COPY SHIPPED ON BOARD

NOT NEGOTIABLE

VESSEL NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ACCESSORIES AND / OR LOOSE ITEMS INCLUDING PERSONAL EFFECTS OF ANY KIND SAID TO BE STOWED IN OR ON VEHICLE

Place and date of issue
GOTHENBURG, 31 AUGUST 2012

Signed for:
NMT, as Agents for the Carrier; NMT Lines

BILL OF LADING

ATTACHED LIST PAGE 1 OF 1

LID036BRVJBA0006

Marks and Nos	Number and kind of packages; Description of goods		Gross weight
WJMF2NPU00C010099	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9 500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C013609	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C015227	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C019450	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C040507	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C010015	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C009684	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C009730	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C010010	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C013716	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C040600	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C015400	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C012664	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C010037	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C019770	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C010572	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C009625	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C050600	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C030573	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS
WJMF2NPU00C009681	1 USED UNIT	IVECO 260 E 37, TRUCK	9.500 KGS

Annex 11

Documented discussion over proposed importation of 85 trucks from Jebel Ali port, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, to Massawa, Eritrea

1/9/12

Freight Quote

(yassin_usman@hotmail.com) **Yassin**
م 01:22:37 1433/شوال/18
omerkotaf@hotmail.com
(kemalmob@gmail.com) mohammed, kemal

Dear Mr.Omer,

SHIPMENT OF 85 UNITS 6 WHEEL TRUCKS ON RUBBER WHEELS
[IN DIFFERENT LOTS]
JEBEL ALI TO MASSAWA

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR ENQUIRY ON CAPTIONED SHIPMENT, PLEASE FIND BELOW OUR BEST QUOTATION **SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF SPACE :**

FROM: FREE IN JEBEL ALI TO LINER OUT MASSAWA

COMMODITY: 85 UNITS 6 WHEEL TRUCKS ON RUBBER WHEELS
Dims as follows : L x W x H = 7 X 2.5 X 2.5 m / Vol: 43.75 cbm

TOTAL FREIGHT CHARGES : US$ 145/- PER W/M - (UP TO 30 TONS)

PLUS SURCHARGE AS APPLICABLE AT TIME OF SHIPMENT :
DEVIATION CHARGES : US$ 25/- PER UNIT
LASHING CHARGES : US$ 20/- PER UNIT

PLUS LOCAL CHARGES:
PORT HANDLING CHARGES : AS PER PORT TARIFF
STEVEDORING CHARGES : DHS 300/- PER UNIT
BILL OF LADING CHARGES : DHS. 400/- PER SET

IF ANY PORT ASSISTANCE IS USED AT THE TIME OF LOADING, OR AT THE TRANSHIPMENT PORT, THE SAME WILL BE INVOICED TO YOU AS PER ACTUALS.

PORT STORAGE IN JEBEL ALI IS 10 DAYS FREE, CHARGES FOR THE SAME TO BE SETTLED IF ANY TO THE PORT DIRECTLY PRIOR LOADING ONTO THE VESSEL.

PLEASE NOTE BESIDES THE UNIT NO OTHER CARGO WILL BE PERMITTED TO BE LOADED ON TOP / INSIDE THE UNIT AND INCASE CARGO STILL STUFFED THEN THE UNIT WILL BE SHORT SHIPPED.

PLEASE NOTE ABOVE RATE IS AS PER DIMENSIONS FURNISHED BY YOU. IN THE EVENT OF ANY OTHER DIMENSIONS THIS RATE IS INVALID.

KINDLY NOTE THAT THE UNITS WILL BE MEASURED BY OUR SUPERVISOR AND HIS MEASUREMENTS WOULD BE CONSIDERED FINAL, HENCE KINDLY DEPUTE YOUR PERSONNEL AT SUCH TIME.

ABOVE RATE IS VALID FOR LOADING ON RO RO VESSELS ONLY WITH BOOKING TO BE RECEIVED WELL IN ADVANCE WHICH AGAIN IS SUBJECT TO SPACE AVAILABILITY.

"ONCE FIRM BOOKING MADE WITH US FOR A PARTICULAR VESSEL AND FOR SOME REASON SHIPMENT IS POSTPONED TO OUR NEXT VESSEL THEN AN ADDITIONAL FEE OF US$ 50/- PER UNIT WOULD BE CHARGED AS ADMINISTRATION CHARGES.

"IN CASE THE BOOKING IS CANCELLED WE WILL HAVE NO OPTION BUT TO APPLY DEAD FREIGHT.

KINDLY ENSURE THAT CARGO WOULD BE CLEARED AT DESTINATION ON VESSEL ARRIVAL AND IN CASE OF NON CLEARANCE, WE WOULD HAVE TO HOLD YOU LIABLE FOR DEMURRAGE.

ALSO NOTE THAT ORIGINAL B/L SHOULD BE COLLECTED PROMPTLY WITHIN 7 DAYS OF VESSEL SAILING AND FREIGHT SETTLED.

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT OVERTIME CHARGES WOULD BE APPLICABLE FOR UNITS / CNTRS LOADED, WHEN THE VESSEL IS OPERATING DURING THE NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

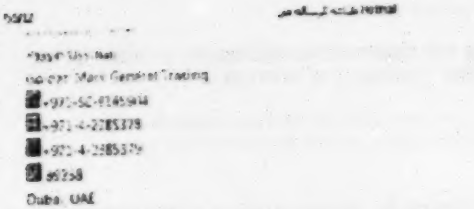
RATES SUBJECT TO ANY VARIATION IN THE THC, CAF, BAF, OR ANY CURRENCY DIFFERENTIAL APPRECIATION CHARGES, AND ANY OTHER SURCHARGE APPLICABLE AT TIME OF SHIPMENT.

ABOVE RATES ARE VALID FOR SHIPMENTS EFFECTED UP TO 30.09.12

TRUST THE ABOVE OFFER WILL MEET YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND LOOKING FORWARD TO RECEIVE YOUR BOOKING CONFIRMATION.

Thanks,

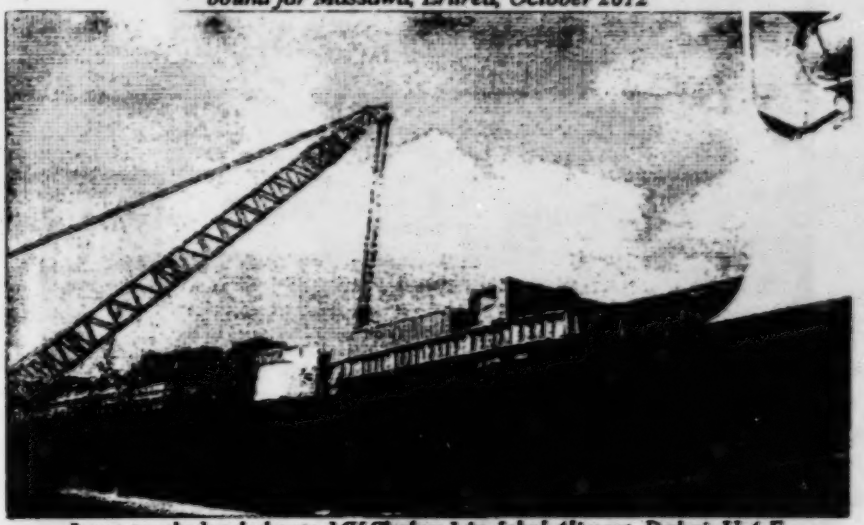
With Best Regards



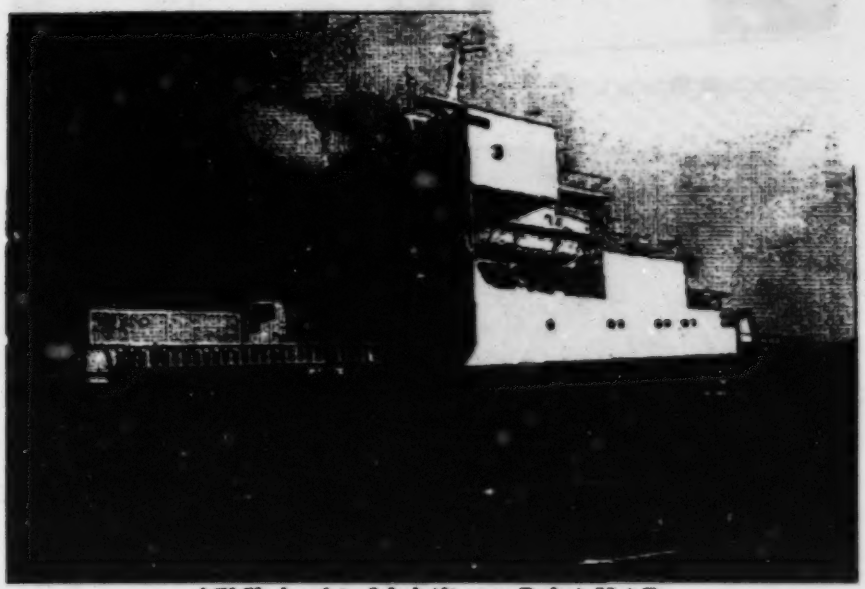
Annex 12

Photographs of vehicles on MV *Shaker 1* at Jebel Ali port, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Iveco trucks loaded onto MV Shaker 1 in Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., bound for Massawa, Eritrea, October 2012



Iveco trucks loaded onto MV Shaker 1 in Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., bound for Massawa, Eritrea, October 2012

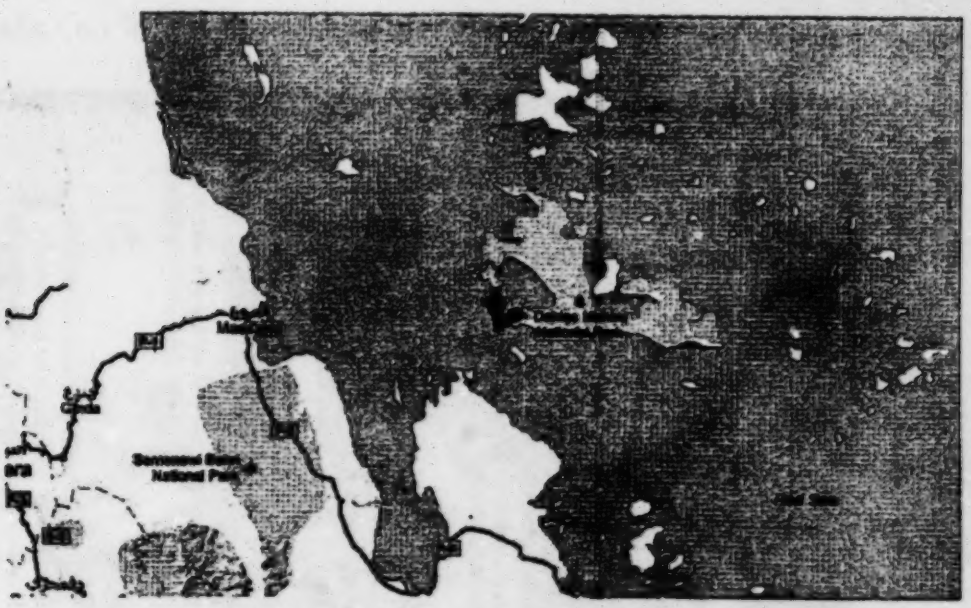


MV Shaker 1 in Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., bound for Massawa, Eritrea, October 2012

MV Shaker 1 in Jebel Ali port, Dubai, U.A.E., October 2012

Annex 13

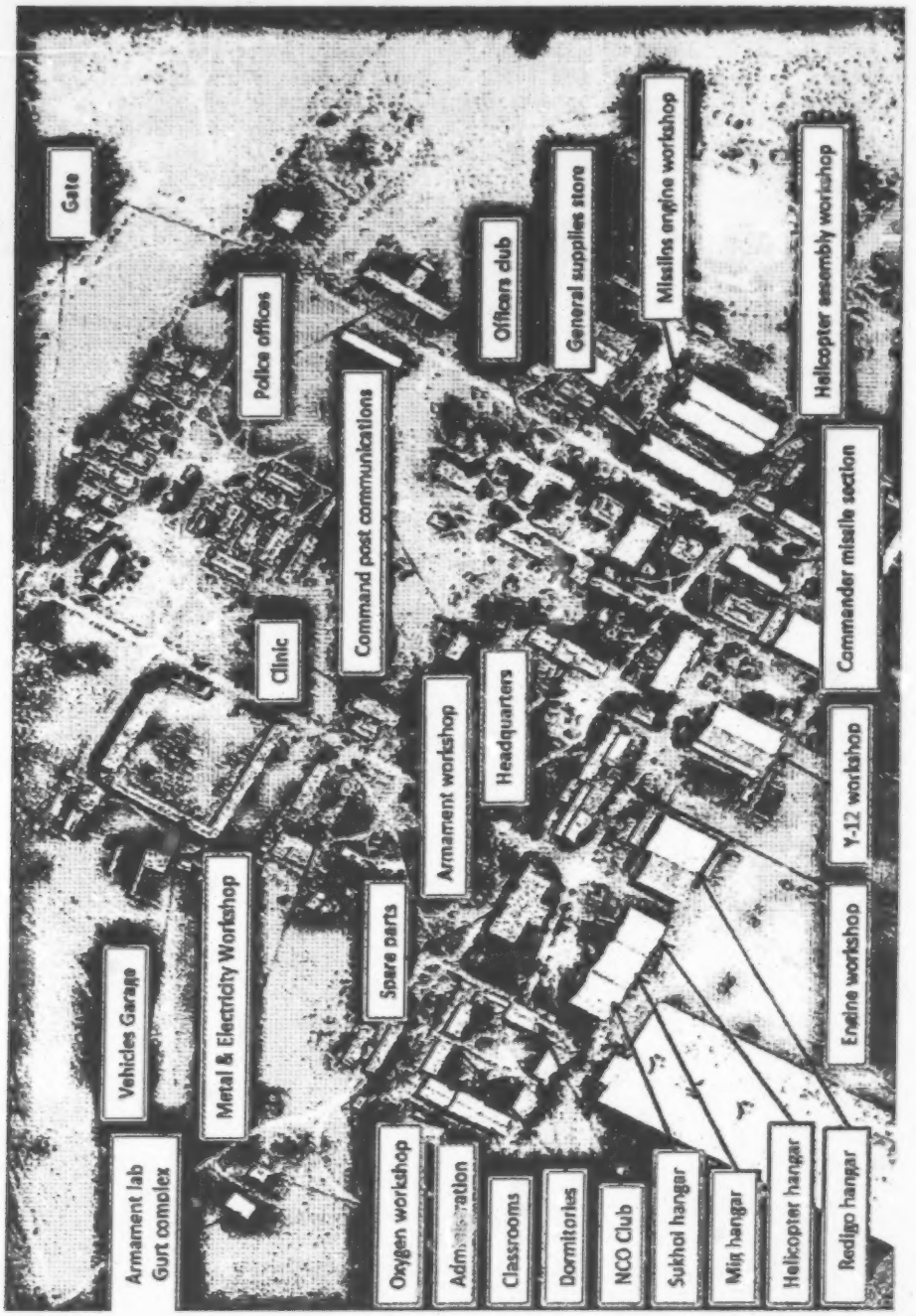
Position of MV *Shaker 1* on 29 November 2012



Annex 14

Aerial view of the military apron of Asmara airport

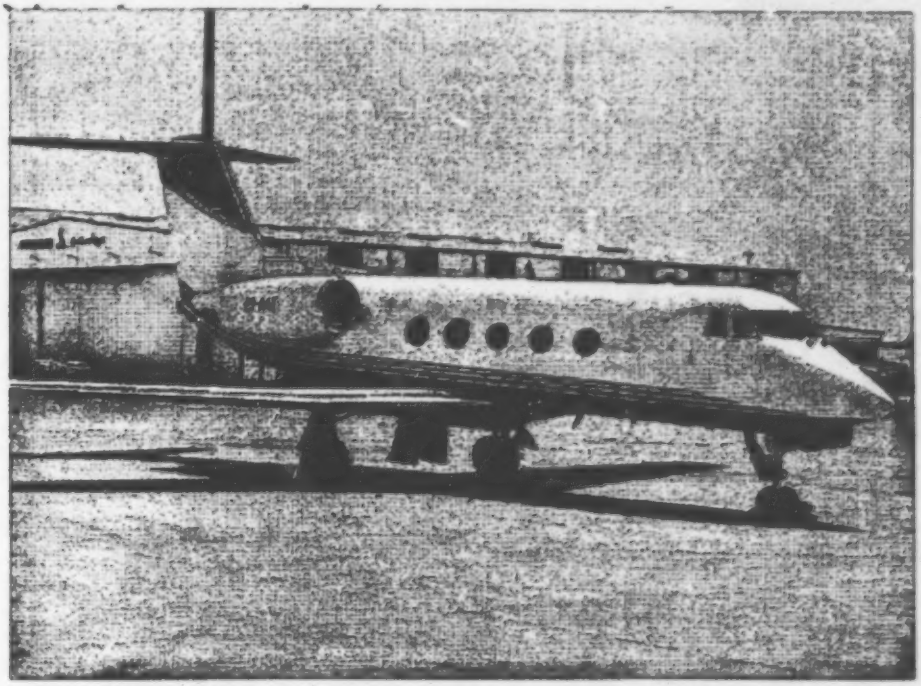
Imagery date: 23 September 2012/Source: Google Earth 7.0.3.8542
Coordinates: 15°17'47.98"N 38°55'11.03"E



Annex 15

Photograph of Grumman Gulfstream II registered E3-AAT

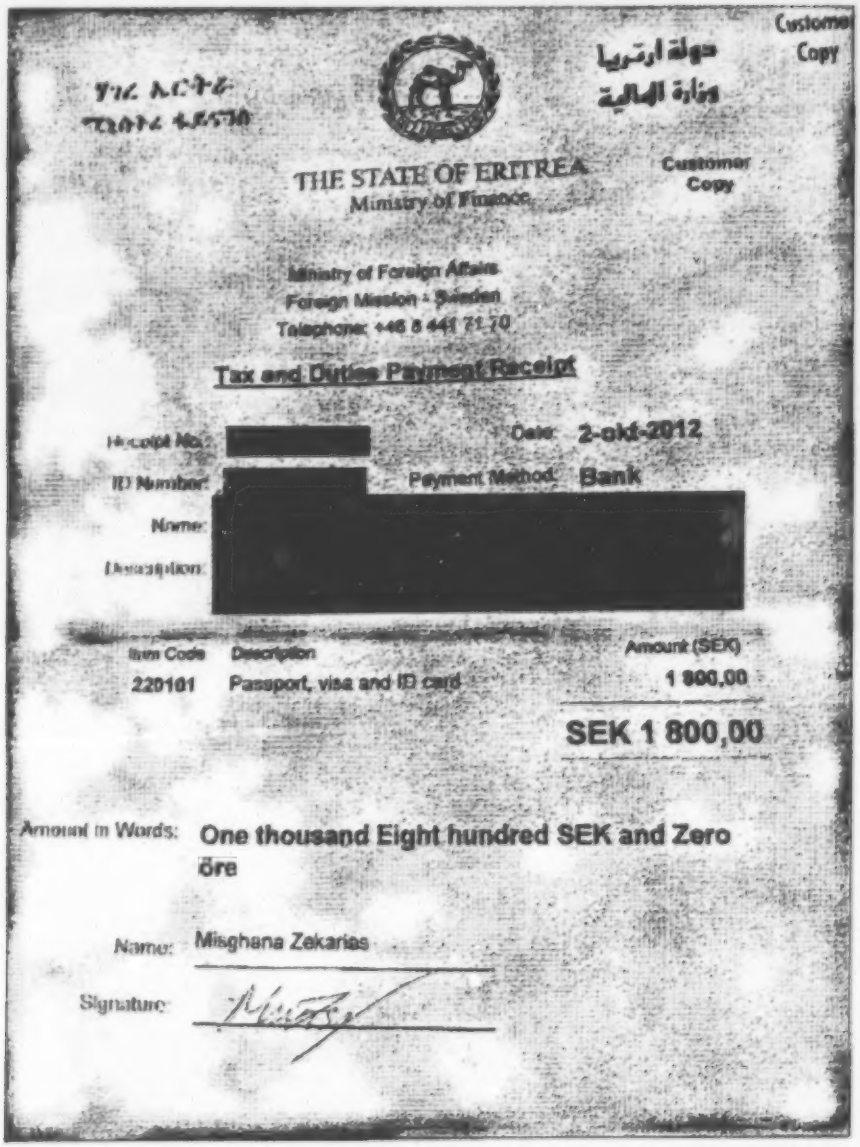
(reportedly taken on 2 May 2012, at an unknown location)



Annex 16

Samples of two per cent tax receipts

1. Stockholm



Customer Copy

ሃገረ ኤርትራ
ሚኒስተሪ ፋይናንስ

دولة ارتيريا
وزارة المالية

THE STATE OF ERITREA
Ministry of Finance

Customer Copy

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Foreign Mission - Sweden
Telephone: +46 8 441 71 70

Tax and Duties Payment Receipt

Receipt No: [redacted] Date: 2-okt-2012

ID Number: [redacted] Payment Method: Bank

Name: [redacted]

Description: [redacted]

Item Code	Description	Amount (SEK)
220101	Passport, visa and ID card	1 800,00
		SEK 1 800,00

Amount in Words: One thousand Eight hundred SEK and Zero öre

Name: Misghana Zekarias

Signature:

2. Milan

ሃገረ ኤርትራ
ሚኒስትሪ ፋይናንስ

دولة ارتريا
وزارة المـــاليـــة

THE STATE OF ERITREA
Ministry of Finance

Customer Copy

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Foreign Mission - Con. Gen. Milan
Telephone:

Tax and Duties Payment Receipt

Receipt No.: Date: 31/Mar/2013

ID Number: Payment Method: Cash

Name:

Description: 2% 2011 , 2012 (84+120)

Tax Code	Description	Amount (Euro)
110169	Recovery tax	204.00

Name: Tesfai Tecleheimanot

Signature:

Note: The receipt is prepared in coloured three copies. The first copy to the payer, the second copy to the accounts and the third copy remains in the computer.

To use white paper as a receipt is forbidden.

3. London

Transfer Order and Authorisation Slip: National Obligations

Eritrean ID №			File Ref No	4998	Slip No
Full Name		ry	UK	City	London
Contact					
Mobile		email			

National Obligations Payments in USD

	Category	Amount		Duration			Remark	
	Recovery Tax	£325-00		2011	2012			
	MH 1: 2: 3	-						
	Drought Relief Support	-						
	Martyr'sTrust Fund	-						
	Martyr's Family Support	-						
	Hzbawi Mekhete	£200 -00						
	Food Security	£150-00						
	Total to be Deposited	£695-00	In words	Six Hundred Eighty Five Pounds				
	Signature of Customer			Date				

Cashier Name [illegible] Signature [signature] Date 09-10-12

Payment Verification and Data

Amount Deposited	Deposit Reference	Journal Ref No
Date Data Ente: Date	Receipt No	Signature

Method of Transfer: SENDING A PAYMENT ABROAD

1. Fill Beneficiary Bank Account Details

Beneficiary A/C No or IBAN (Choose from the information of Correspondent Banks US Dollar Account)
SWIFT BIC: (Choose from the information of Correspondent Banks US Dollar Account)

2. For Relay Payments to

Beneficiary's Bank Name: Housing & Commerce Bank of Eritrea
Beneficiary's Bank Address: Baht! Meskerem: Square
POBox 235, Asmar. - Eritrea
Fax 00 291 1 120401 04 00 291 1 202209

For Further credit to
Pound Sterling A/C Name : MOFA
A/C No: GBP -C/A - 03 - 7

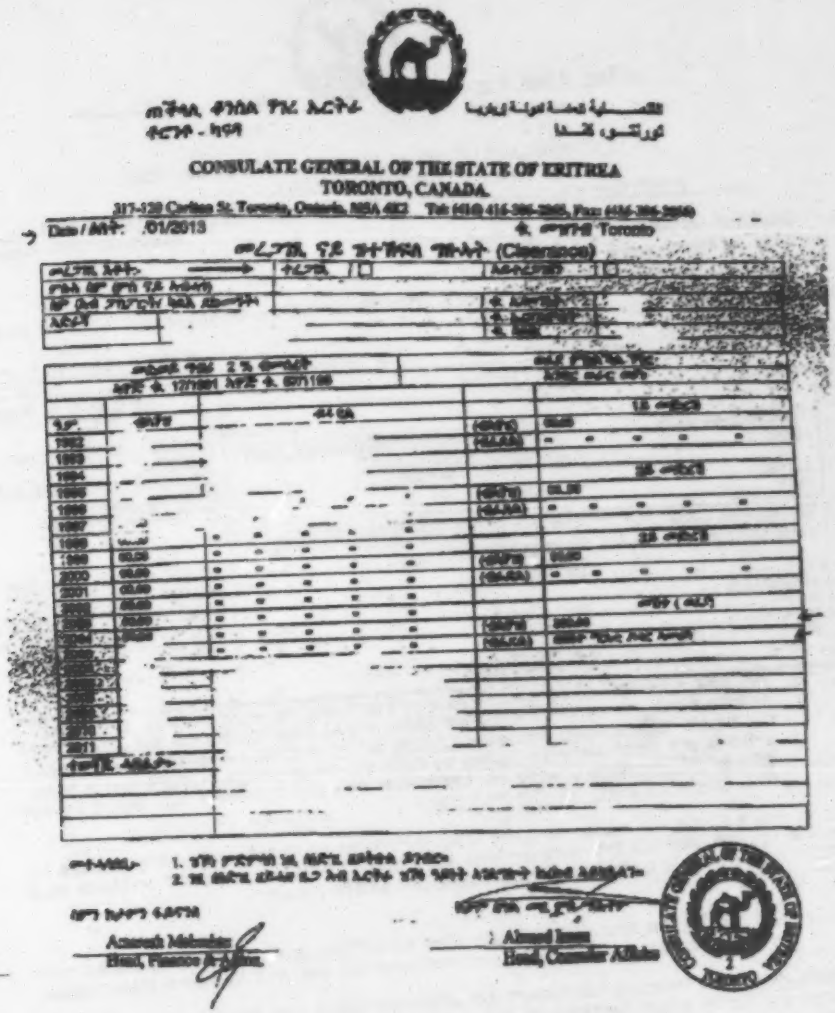
3. Via:

Name of Correspondent Bank chosen
Address of the chosen Correspondent Bank

N.B. For Correspondent Banks Refer the Consular Affairs of the Embassy

Consular Affairs: Embassy of the State of Eritrea
98 White Lion Street
London, N1 9PF
Tel: 020 7713 0096 - Fax: 020 7713 0161

4. Toronto



CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE STATE OF ERITREA
TORONTO, CANADA.

317-120 Carlton St. Toronto, Ontario, M5A 4K2 Tel: (416) 416-386-3865, Fax: (416) 386-3866

Date / ዕለት: .01/2013 ቶ. መሪጌቶ Toronto

መረጋገጺ ናይ ዝተፈጸሙ ግብሊት (Clearance)

1. ንኽን ምርግጋጽ ዝኽሪ ሰጠቅቲ ይግበር
2. ዝ ዘልዓሊ ሰጠቅቲ ናይ እቲ ኤርትራ ንኽን ዓወት ኣገዳሲት ክህሉ እዩ።

Asmerom Mekonnen
Head, Finance & Admin.

Ahmed Ibrahim
Head, Chancellor Affairs

ጠቅላላ ቆንስል ግረ ኤርትራ
ቶሮንቶ - ካናዳ

القنصلية العامة لدولة اريتريا
كندا تورنتو

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE STATE OF ERITREA
TORONTO, CANADA.

317-128 Carlton St. Toronto, Ontario, M5A 4K2 Tel: (416) 416-306-2865, Fax: (416-306-2866)

ቁጽሪ፡ ከቶቆ/ ንግዓልክሙም ኣለኹት ። ቶሮንቶ - ካናዳ
Ref: 0231/12 Date: August

ንዓይ፡ ሓዳጊ ቁጽሪ ሕሳብን ኣገባብን ኣስራዊን ቁሩይ፡

ብጥሪኻ ካናዳ ዝዓለሉ ጣዕሳት ፀሊያታት፡ ካብ ወርኢ መስከረም/01/2012 ጀሚሩ ክሊ እንልእኽ ዘኾና ኣገባብ ናብ ሓዲሽ ሕሳብ ኣብ ኤርትራ ክከደድ ንሕብር።
ሓዳጊ ቁጽሪ ሕሳብን ናይ ኣመሓላ

ኣብ ግርጊ ንገሽፍኦ ግሩይ ዝም

$US (Dollar)	ኣብራታ ናይ ዶላር ካናዳ
INTERMEDIARY BANK :- DEUTSCHE ZENTRAL GENOSSENSHAFT BANK ADDRESS:- PLATZENGER BISCHOFS AG (BIC) FRANKFURT, GERMANY A/C NO. 60030011216 IBAN. DE 2500[redacted]11216	Bank Name:- Housing & Commerce Bank of Erit A/c Name:- MOFA A/c NO. - CAD - CIA - 31-5
DESTINATION BANK :- BANK IDENTIFIER :- HOUSING & COMMERCE BANK OF ERITREA BAHTI MESKEREM SQUARE P.O.BOX 238 ASMARA, ERITREA	ናይ ካናዳ ሕሳብ ኣብ ኤርትራ ዝኸፍቱ ዝኾኑ ሰባት ካብ ናይ ኤርትራ ክሳራ ክንዲ ክንዲ ክንዲ

Canada Trust

WIRE PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Date December ,2012

Branch: 1

Wire Payment ID: .
Financial Transaction ID

Wire Payment Amount:
Handling Fees

Sending Customer:
Street Address:
City:
Province/state:
Country: CANADA (CA)
Sending Customer Reference Account:

Receiving Customer: MOFA
Street Address: P.O. BOX 190
City: ASMARA
Province/State:
Country: ERITREA (ER)
Account/IBAN: PCY CIA 5555 USD
Customer Code:

Settlement Bank: HOUSING&COMMERCE BANK OF ERITRA
Street Address: P.O. BOX 235
City: ASMARA
Province/State:
Country: ERITREA (ER)
Bank Code:
Intermediary Bank Account: 003041216

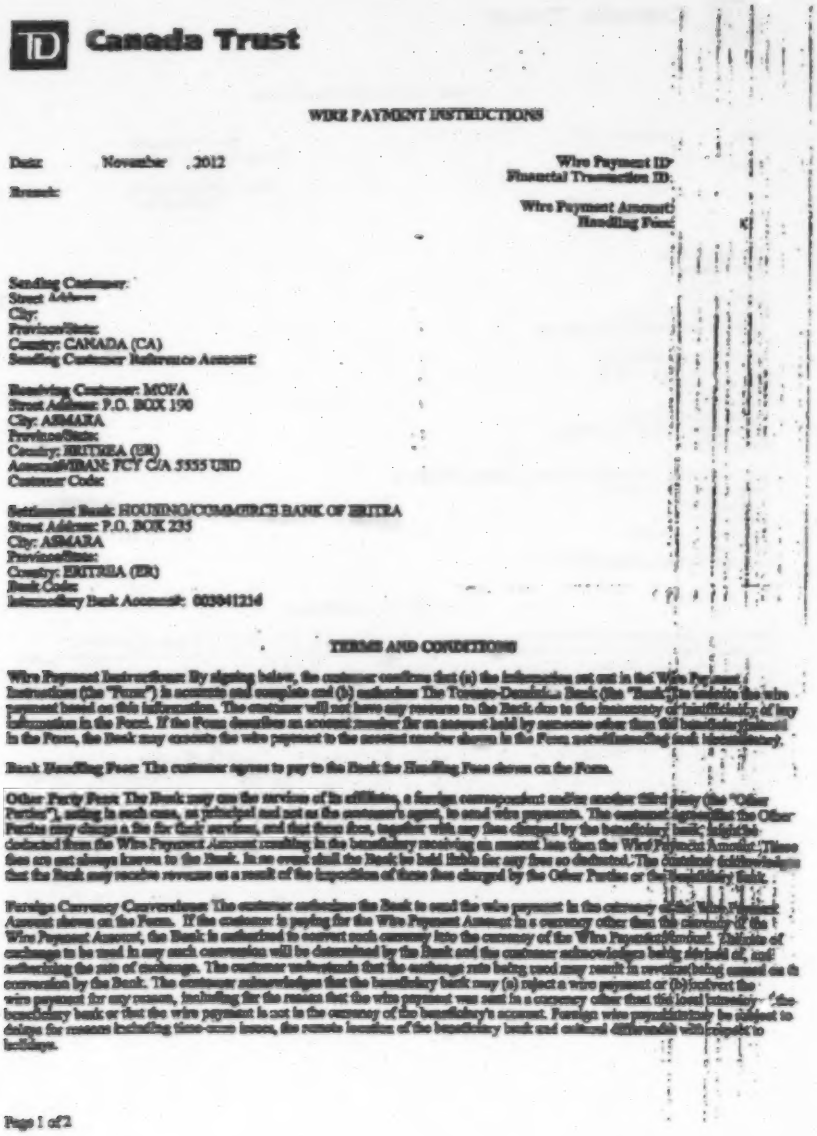
TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Wire Payment Instructions: By signing below, the customer confirms that (a) the information set out in the Wire Payment Instructions (the "Form") is accurate and complete and (b) authorizes The Toronto-Dominion Bank (the "Bank") to execute the wire payment based on this information. The customer will not have any recourse to the Bank due to the inaccuracy or incompleteness of any information in the Form. If the Form describes an account number for an account held by someone other than the beneficiary named in the Form, the Bank may execute the wire payment to the account number shown in the Form notwithstanding such beneficiary.

Bank Handling Fees: The customer agrees to pay to the Bank the Handling Fee shown on the Form.

Other Party Fees: The Bank may use the services of its affiliates, a foreign correspondent and/or another third party (the "Other Parties"), acting in each case, as principal and not as the customer's agent, to send wire payments. The customer agrees that the Other Parties may charge a fee for their services, and that these fees, together with any fees charged by the beneficiary bank, might be deducted from the Wire Payment Amount resulting in the beneficiary receiving an amount less than the Wire Payment Amount. Bank fees are not always known to the Bank. In no event shall the Bank be held liable for any fees so deducted. The customer acknowledges that the Bank may receive revenue as a result of the imposition of these fees charged by the Other Parties or the beneficiary bank.

Foreign Currency Conversions: The customer authorizes the Bank to send the wire payment in the currency of the Wire Payment Amount shown on the Form. If the customer is paying for the Wire Payment Amount in a currency other than the currency of the Wire Payment Amount, the Bank is authorized to convert such currency into the currency of the Wire Payment Amount. The rate of exchange to be used in any such conversion will be determined by the Bank and the customer acknowledges being advised of, and authorizing the rate of exchange. The customer understands that the exchange rate being used may result in revenue being earned as the conversion by the Bank. The customer acknowledges that the beneficiary bank may (a) reject a wire payment or (b) convert the wire payment for any reasons, including for the reason that the wire payment was sent in a currency other than the local currency of the beneficiary bank or that the wire payment is not in the currency of the beneficiary's account. Foreign wire payments may be subject to delays for reasons including time-zone issues, the remote location of the beneficiary bank and cultural differences with respect to holidays.



Canada Trust

WIRE PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Date: November .2012

Wire Payment ID:
Financial Transaction ID:

Branch:

Wire Payment Amount:
Handling Fee: $[illegible]

Sending Customer:
Street Address:
City:
Province/State:
Country: CANADA (CA)
Sending Customer Reference Account:

Receiving Customer: MOFA
Street Address: P.O. BOX 190
City: ASMARA
Province/State:
Country: ERITREA (ER)
Account/IBAN: FCY C/A 5555 USD
Customer Code:

Settlement Bank: HOUSING/COMMERCE BANK OF ERITRA
Street Address: P.O. BOX 235
City: ASMARA
Province/State:
Country: ERITREA (ER)
Bank Code:
Intermediary Bank Account: 003941214

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

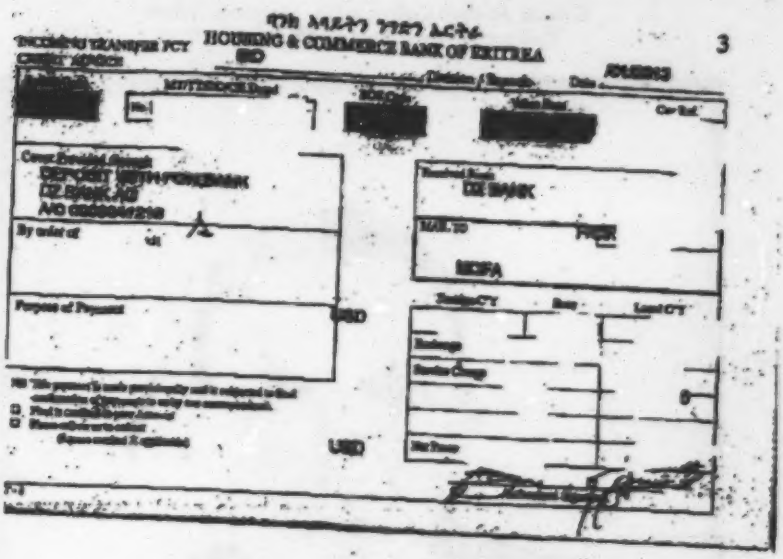
Wire Payment Instructions: By signing below, the customer confirms that (a) the information set out in the Wire Payment Instructions (the "Form") is accurate and complete and (b) authorizes The Toronto-Dominion Bank (the "Bank") to initiate the wire payment based on this information. The customer will not have any recourse to the Bank due to the inaccuracy or insufficiency of any information in the Form. If the Form describes an account number for an account held by someone other than the beneficiary named in the Form, the Bank may execute the wire payment to the account number shown in the Form notwithstanding such inconsistency.

Bank Handling Fees: The customer agrees to pay to the Bank the Handling Fees shown on the Form.

Other Party Fees: The Bank may use the services of its affiliates, a foreign correspondent and/or another third party (the "Other Parties"), acting in each case, as principal and not as the customer's agent, to send wire payments. The customer agrees that the Other Parties may charge a fee for their services, and that these fees, together with any fees charged by the beneficiary bank, may be deducted from the Wire Payment Amount resulting in the beneficiary receiving an amount less than the Wire Payment Amount. These fees are not always known to the Bank. In no event shall the Bank be held liable for any fees so deducted. The customer acknowledges that the Bank may receive revenue as a result of the imposition of these fees charged by the Other Parties or the beneficiary bank.

Foreign Currency Conversions: The customer authorizes the Bank to send the wire payment in the currency of the Wire Payment Amount shown on the Form. If the customer is paying for the Wire Payment Amount in a currency other than the currency of the Wire Payment Amount, the Bank is authorized to convert such currency into the currency of the Wire Payment Amount. Details of exchange to be used in any such conversion will be determined by the Bank and the customer acknowledges being advised of, and authorizing the rate of exchange. The customer understands that the exchange rate being used may result in revenue being earned on the conversion by the Bank. The customer acknowledges that the beneficiary bank may (a) reject a wire payment or (b) convert the wire payment for any reason, including for the reason that the wire payment was sent in a currency other than the local currency of the beneficiary bank or that the wire payment is not in the currency of the beneficiary's account. Foreign wire payments may be subject to delays for reasons including time-zone issues, the remote location of the beneficiary bank and national differences with respect to holidays.

Page 1 of 2


HOUSING & COMMERCE BANK OF ERITREA
3
USD
USD

Annex 17

Photograph of Angosom Ta'ame

Kassate Ta'ame Akolom, a.k.a. 'Angesom Ta'ame'
Law enforcement confidential source, 2012